

FILM QUEENS SEE HOST SHOT

FARM BLOC IN
HOUSE AGREES
ON SURTAX CUT

Want Maximum Be-
tween 37 and 42%.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 1.—[Special.]—Willingness to accept a cut in surtax rates from the present maximum of 50 per cent to a maximum somewhere between 37 and 42 per cent has been expressed in a definite proposal submitted to administration leaders by members of the house farm bloc.

Representative Dickinson [Rep., Ia.] has placed the compromise proposition before Representative E. Green [Rep., Ia.], chairman of the ways and means committee.

After canvassing sentiment among the Republicans from western states who have usually voted as a unit on agricultural matters, Mr. Dickinson is of the opinion that a bill making a maximum surtax rate of between 37 and 42 per cent can be passed. He believes that nearly all the Republicans in the house, with the exception of the group of La Follette radicals, will support such a bill. He is of the opinion furthermore that many Democrats will go along with this compromise proposal, notwithstanding the opposition made by some of the Democratic leaders to any reduction in the highest brackets.

25 Per Cent State Hoposis.

Representative Dickinson, who led the farm bloc fight against reduction in the maximum surtax rate below 50 per cent in 1921, has informed Chairman Green that it is useless to attempt to reduce maximum surtax rates to 37 per cent, as recommended by Secretary Mellon. He says that the best that can be hoped for is a compromise midway between the present 50 per cent maximum and the low figure proposed.

Representative Green has made some computations based on a possible maximum surtax rate of 50 per cent, and it is understood that he would like to reduce the highest rate to that point. Mr. Dickinson informed him that it might be possible to win sufficient support for a 35 per cent rate, but that a rate of between 37 and 42 per cent would prove more acceptable.

Considering the Details.

One suggestion which has been given consideration is that a surtax rate of 51 per cent commence at \$5,000, as in the present law, instead of at \$10,000, as proposed by Secretary Mellon, and that the maximum be 35 per cent on income in excess of \$100,000. Secretary Mellon has recommended a maximum of 25 per cent on income in excess of \$100,000. The present maximum of 50 per cent applies in excess of \$100,000.

Under the 25 per cent maximum proposal a 2 per cent rate would apply on that portion of income between \$10,000 and \$12,000 and an additional 1 per cent would be assessed on each \$2,000 until income of \$60,000 were reached, after which 1 per cent would be added for each \$4,000 up to \$80,000, following which 1 per cent would be added for each \$10,000 until 35 per cent was reached at \$100,000.

According to treasury estimates the reduction of this basis to a maximum of 35 per cent would mean an annual loss in revenue of \$59,159,850, whereas the proposed 25 per cent maximum would mean an annual loss of \$102,850.

Following the Little Fellows.

The agricultural group in the house will urge an increase in present personal exemptions to give relief to the farmer. The Mellon bill makes no changes in exemptions, which are \$1,000 for one individual, heads of families with an income of \$5,000 or less having an exemption of \$2,500. It is proposed that there shall be an increase of about \$500 in exemptions. By such an increase it is estimated that 95 per cent of the small farmers of the country would pay no income tax.

Increasing the exemption, it is argued, something would be done for the small farmer in lieu of the 25 per cent reduction on earned income of the salaried man and wage earner, which does not apply to farmers or storekeepers unless they so operate their business as to credit themselves with a regular salary.

Other Methods Proposed.

The agricultural group is inclined to have the moderate reductions in normal taxes proposed by Secretary Mellon rather than settling upon the more drastic cuts suggested by the La Follette group.

Some agricultural members favor the proposals outside the Mellon bill, such as an increase in the exemption for a family, and a tax on undistributed earnings of corporations. There is little real sentiment for the restoration of an excess profits tax outside of the extreme radical group.

NEWS SUMMARY

DOMESTIC.
C. S. Dines, wealthy oil man, shot in Los Angeles; Mabel Normand and Edna Purviance, film stars, questioned by police; Miss Normand's chauffeur admits firing shots. Page 1.

Pathologist tells scientists that human race has made some gains in eternal war on microbes. Page 13.

Kansas prosecutor enjoins hedge fence, hay for bootleggers on Kansas-Oklahoma line. Page 14.

Striking farmers make Chicago feel milk scarcity; Bundesen pledges supply for hospitals and babies. Page 1.

Policeman drinking with girl, shoots her. He's held; another cop mysteriously shot at Niles dance. Page 1.

X-ray reveals that boy, supposed to have been gassed by charcoal fumes, had sustained mysterious skull fracture; police start inquiry. Page 2.

Four automobile deaths mark first day of New Year. Page 2.

Woman shopper seized by three armed youths; kidnapped in auto, attacked, she says. Page 3.

Young year needs no ice pack on head nor bonbon as it awakes after celebration. Page 5.

Bachelor girls—and men—now look a good long time before leaping, it is found, as leap year 1924 gets started without record of a single question being popped. Page 5.

State's Attorney Clegg's report, showing big increase in convictions and in revenues turned over, hailed by friends for his platform. Page 7.

Kurt R. Beak's deals to be laid before grand jury today. Page 7.

United States indictments facing forty persons linked with operations of diploma mills in Chicago. Page 11.

Chicago charities meet heavy demands due to zero weather. Page 12.

Allen Klein, Parental school employee, fired, but stays on job, appeals to judge. Page 12.

Arthur Evans shows even alimony opens way to dodge surtax. Page 15.

WASHINGTON.

Members of house farm bloc propose tax reduction compromise to administration leaders; would accept modified cut on surtaxes. Page 1.

White House New Year's reception attracts thousands to shake hands of President and Mrs. Coolidge. Page 4.

Representative Kahn [Rep., Cal.] chairman military affairs committee, pleads for increasing defenses at Panama canal. Page 13.

U. S. armada of 100 warships sail today for winter maneuvers at Panama. Page 14.

FOREIGN.

Yugoslavia threatens to break off relations with Bulgaria; Balkans face war. Page 1.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of British Labor party, tells king he will not be allowed to determine whether or not to dissolve parliament. Page 3.

Tampico reports Mexico City surrounded by rebels, except for one outlet; rebels Oregon is expected at Tampico. Page 3.

Extreme cold, with a weak heart as a contributory cause, is believed by the police to have resulted in the death of Louis Kohlman, 52 years old, of 3045 Homer street. He fell dead on the elevated platform at Milwaukee and Western avenues.

Heavy snows and low temperatures delayed several Chicago bound trains from the coast. Page 16.

Boxers refuse to go on at East Chicago because of small house. Page 16.

Billy Miske known as clean and courageous boxer. Page 16.

Strangler Lewis defeats Japanese jiu jitsu expert in straight falls. Page 16.

Chicago bowlers clean up in each of four classes as Aurora Interstate tourney closes. Page 16.

Break of game set by Washington eleven in fourth quarter to tie Navy eleven, 14-14, at Pasadena. Page 17.

Joe Moore wins two races in final Olympic ice trials in east; team sails today for France. Page 17.

Mrs. Molla Mallory, barry by technician from American team, plays for Norway in Olympic tennis. Page 17.

EDITORIALS.

America and Russia: A Contrast and Its Lesson: They Can Do It in Argentina; A New Situation in Agricultural Trade; Just Malice. Page 8.

ANNUAL REVIEW.

Good business, with neither boom nor depression, is forecast for 1924 by experts. Page 22.

Range of Chicago stocks. Page 22.

Chicago's 1923 produces business range of \$50,000,000 gain over trade of year before. Page 22.

Range of New York bonds. Page 24.

Range of New York stocks. Page 22.

Zoning with its ripping off of the height limit is year's most significant reality accomplishment. Page 26.

Railroads prove heaviest users of steel, taking one-third of country's total output. Page 26.

Unsat satisfactory year passed by with production and grain trade. United States faces loss of leadership in world wheat exportation. Page 26.

With 18,400,000 head of live stock re-creved at Chicago in 1923, a new record is established. Page 26.

A MILE POST HE CAN NEVER PASS

[Copyright: 1924: By The Chicago Tribune.]



FARMERS MAKE CHICAGO FEEL MILK SCARCITY

City Pledges Plenty for Children.

BY OSCAR HEWITT.

A milk strike by the producers, much more threatening than that of two years ago, has been started.

Chicago yesterday morning was between 200,000 and 300,000 quarts short of its usual supply. The large distributors promised last night, however, that there will be milk and cream enough for every one today.

Frank T. Fowler, speaking for the producers, estimated that today's shortage would reach 700,000 quarts.

He added that the association would supply any institution with milk from its headquarters, 8 South Canal street, while private individuals would be supplied.

Protest Growth of Strike.

Farm advisers in two near by counties predicted, however, that the number of producers who refuse to ship milk will be larger today than yesterday.

They contended that many farmers did not hear yesterday, until after they had delivered their milk, of the disagreement over price between the producers and distributors at the Hotel La Salle meeting Monday night.

There is a sharp warning to Bulgaria.

The Greek minister at Belgrade reported in effect he that Bulgaria must demand a larger army and an outlet to the Aegean across Greek Thracian has aroused Jugo-Slavia's war spirit. The cabinet held an extraordinary meeting all day and wrote a sharp warning to Bulgaria.

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up the job. I wasn't going to 'chaunt' her around if she insisted on getting drunk every time she could.

Says They Started Out.

"Well, she got up and put her arms on mine and we started out."

"Then this guy Dines started to pick up a bottle, I thought he was going to hit me with it. I'm no rough-neck; I'm a cave man. Look me over—you don't see no ladies' delight about me. Little guy, I am. And him—well, you seen him, didn't you?"

"I wasn't going to let him crack me over the head with no bottle—matter if it was a real Hold & Hold bottle. And I pulled the gun and let him have it."

Greer fired three shots, and then ran out to the police station and told the police he had "just shot a guy."

Meeting of the Principals.

It was really an affecting meeting, that of the movie stars and the oil man, in a ward of the shabby little receiving hospital. It was approximately two hours after the shooting and the girls, having finished with the police quiz, had become almost cold sober.

They were led from the detective bureau by a crowd of admiring cops. Edna, dressed in a cloth or gold evening gown, gold satin slippers and gold silk stockings, with a wrap of gold and green; and Mabel, a Gainsborough picture in black velvet—Janet plenty of costume feathers on her hat.

"Please a cigarette," begged Mabel just before the procession to the receiving hospital began.

"O, daddy," was Edna's greeting to Dines in the hospital.

She took the wounded man's hand in hers and kissed it. The light shone on a big diamond—Edna's.

"Is my sweetie hurt?" she asked of Dines.

Years by Blond One.

The tears began to fall in great splashes from the blond lady's eyes.

"No—I'll be all right," said Dines.

"Lo, Sweets," said Mabel, with just the tinge of a chuckle in her voice, in the sick room. "Hoy's the sweetie?"

Edna shovved up the gold handbag it threatened to drop over her eyes, and bent and kissed Dines.

"What do you think of that guy saying I tried to hit him with a bottle?"

"Dines moaned. "Get me a drink of water."

"All my fault," said Mabel, still in the chattering line, in the hospital.

"Say he told everybody I saw the shooting. Hub— and if he says it again I'll take a couple shots at him."

Mabel pushed Edna out of the way and repeated that it was all her fault and that she ought to take a couple of shots at somebody.

Recalls Taylor Slaying.

The affair tonight is the second in which Miss Normand and Miss Purvis have been mentioned in a light which is not enviable. The first was the killing of William Desmond Taylor, movie director, in February of 1922.

Taylor was shot and killed in his residence in Hollywood by some person whose name has never even been guessed at. The last person who is known to have been with him was Miss Normand.

She testified at the coroner's inquest that she was in the Taylor home shortly before the shooting; that Taylor took her to her automobile and returned to his residence, where he was shot down by some person in hiding in his living room.

Miss Purvis was known as a

H. M. ROBINSON HERE ON HIS WAY TO JOIN REPARATIONS MISSION

(Picture on Back page.)

America's members of the expert commission named to investigate Germany's financial status may not find a definite solution to the reparations controversy, but they are tackling the job with a conviction that their labors will be helpful and will open the way for settlement of some European problems and for patching some of the torn world.

It was with such a determination that Henry M. Robinson of Los Angeles, one of the American commissioners, started on his way to Berlin on his way to the European council.

Mr. Robinson, who is president of the First National bank of Los Angeles, has tackled big jobs and has played the game of international diplomacy as member of the supreme economic council in the Versailles peace conference, the International labor conference, the International arbitration board, and the United States shipping board.

The commission comes from the orient by way of Seattle, and will be run through to New York intact. The silk is being transported in baggage cars and the trains are being operated on a schedule faster than regular passenger train time the run from Seattle to Chicago, being scheduled at 85% hours.

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DIPLOMATS AND PUBLIC GREETED AT WHITE HOUSE

Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge
Hosts at Reception.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., Jan. 1.—[Special.]—Official Washington kept open house today. The White House reception, abandoned last year because of the illness of Mrs. Harding, was held today by the President and Mrs. Coolidge, who received their guests as usual in the Blue room, standing in front of the Christmas tree, lighted on Christmas Eve for the Coolidge boys, and lighted again today.

A Christmas tree in the Blue room was an innovation and it afforded a novel and holiday touch to the usually formal decorations of the stately room, as well as an effective background for Mrs. Coolidge, who wore dark red chiffon brocaded in velvet flowers of dark blue and gold. Her white gloves were as ready and her smiling greeting gave place with the last child in line at 1:30 in the afternoon as when she greeted the French ambassador and Mme. Jusserand when they led the diplomatic corps into the reception room at 11 o'clock this morning.

5,000 at Public Reception.

Rather more than 5,000 people gathered for the public reception were received by the President and Mrs. Coolidge today, each receiving a cordial handclasp from host and hostess. Only for the children, however, did the President and Mrs. Coolidge hold the line. When a little girl, dressed from top to toe in red, came through the doorway, her eyes widening at sight of the Christmas tree, Mrs. Coolidge cried out delightedly: "Hello, Little Red Riding Hood," and bent down to wish her a Happy New Year.

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FARMERS MAKE CHICAGO FEEL MILK SCARCITY

(Continued from first page.)

ment, because last January the farmers were asking \$2.50 and finally accepted \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

But the larger Chicago distributors—Borden, Bowman, Warner, Wieland, Mix, and Kee & Chappel—apparently look on the situation as threatening.

Because they were unusually busy yesterday, the distributors' offices and plants in and

third of the farmers delivered yesterday, but that they would go on a strike today.

The farmers agreed that they would not sell milk to any one except those who would pay the price asked.

From Lake Zurich district wherein there are 10 or 12 bottling plants, Arthur Britts of the producers association said little milk was delivered.

"There will be plenty of milk for every one in Chicago tomorrow morning," said Frank H. Kullman of the Eggland brand.

"There has been some curtailment of deliveries which have interfered a little with the usual method of doing business, but there is an abundant supply of milk for every one in Chicago. We will deliver to Chicago consumers milk which we have been using in other ways. I also believe there will be plenty of milk Thursday night."

It was announced that about one

A new war in the Balkans threatens to break out. Yugoslavia has given orders to its army to prepare for an advance into Bulgaria. The Serbs expect to seize the coal fields around Pernik. Greece is also prepared to make demands on the Bulgars and may join Yugoslavia to prevent possible menace to Saloniki, which the Serbs also covet.

Their reprisals indicated that farmers had refused to deliver milk in Cook, DuPage, McHenry, Lake, Kane, and Will counties, in Illinois, and in several spots in Wisconsin and Indiana, but the cost of milk at the nondiscrepancy is comparatively little in the total milk supply of the district.

The Borden plant at Harvard is said to be one of the largest of the Chicago district.

A TRIBUNE correspondent said that plant usually receives about 100,000 pounds daily, but the total delivery yesterday were 88,000 pounds.

The plant at Crystal Lake also was reported to have received less than 500 pounds.

Other Plants Curtailed.

The Barrington bottling plant, said usually to receive 22,000 pounds, was reported to have received only ninety

pounds.

The only foreign guests appearing in native dress today were the two sisters of Mme. See wife of the Chinese minister.

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BACHELOR GIRLS NOW LOOK LONG BEFORE LEAPING

May a "Pop" Recorded
as 1924 Gets Started.

BY GENEVIEVE FORBES.
It is stated and ordain that during
the reign of his master Blasit Mephisto,
the 1924 leap year has been operating
for some time now. The twenty-
four hours, but Chicago spinster's in-
tention yesterday they aren't partic-
ularly interested in leaping.

Individuals, even the most eligible,
won't have much of a struggle fitting
in off this year. It would seem
as if it's often as hard for a bachelor
to enjoy the fragrance of orange
blossoms as the women intimated, as for
a single gentleman to keep step to
the Lohengrin march tune.

Indeed, except very young children,
presently, is afraid of the phrase,
"I'm afraid."

Man's Greatest Protection.
Women are men's greatest protec-
tion during leap year according to
Health Commissioner Herman N. Bunde-
sen. The more selective women are
points out, the less selecting they do.
"A woman," said Dr. Bundeisen, "is
no longer afraid of being an old maid
at 22 or 24. She refuses to be married
to the first person in trousers whom
she can get. Her ability to earn her
own living makes her think twice be-
fore getting married."

Helen Bennett, former head of
the Collegiate Bureau of Occupations,
and present manager of the women's
campaign on behalf of Senator
Nellie McCormick, doesn't believe
many people agree with the little girl
who said to her successful but unmar-
ried aunt, "I suppose if you go blind
you could get married and have a man
wait for you."

"I don't mean," said Miss Bennett,
"that women have to be blind to get
married. But the world is full of
a number of good things, and inter-
esting, for women to do in the way of
jobs, or positions, or professions."

Need More Than Sentiment.

"The real marriage," declared Mrs.
George W. Plummer, president of the
Alliance of Business and Professional
Women, "comes after a number of
years married twenty-five or fifty years.
Sentiment is a fine thing at first, like
the start of an automobile. But it



sputters a lot and requires something
more fundamental to get there."

"Don't rush into matrimony, just to
be a 'Mrs.,'" warned Mrs. Plummer.
"And don't stay out of matrimony just
to have a career," she pleaded. "Women
in law and business or profes-
sional training frequently make the
happiest marriages. They know what
they are doing."

Among the prominent unmarried
members of the alliance are Nellie
Walker, one of America's most widely
known sculptresses; Alice Thompson,
attorney; Judge Mary C. Ladd, presi-
dent of the Illinois League of Women Voters; Jane
Addams of Hull House; Mary Mc-
Dowell, commissioner of public wel-
fare, and Harriet Vittum of North
western university settlement.

The lure of orange blossoms has
been ineffective with Dr. Rachelle
Rachelle, president of the Medical
Woman's club; with Muriel Mc-
Cormick, social leader, writer, business
woman, singer, and participant in
amateur theatricals; with Miss Grace
Temple, former president of the Chi-
cago Women's club, and with scores
of other famous Chicago women.

Then there are the bachelors. They
may or may not be interested in leap
year odds as omens of good or bad
fortune. There is Constance Fife, a
divorcee, and George Porter. There is
Tom Talmadge, president of the Cliff
Dwellers, and Eames MacVeaugh; Robert
Allerton, William McKee, Lawrence
Whiting, and all the rest who give
the Bachelors' dances.

The 1924 leap year is more than 24
hours old, and all these men are still
safe.

A STARR BEST

The "Children's Store" is on the corner of Randolph and Wabash



Special January Prices on BABY WEAR

The Baby Section of the "Children's Store" has made
very extensive preparations for the month of January.
Special prices on many baby things make possible sub-
stantial savings. Your baby's clothes should come from
the "Children's Store."

Many Values Such as These:

Flannelette Gowns.....	65c	Wool Wrapper.....	3.45
Flannelette Princess Skirt.....	65c	Flannelette Wrapper.....	50c
Flannel Princess Skirt.....	1.35	Soft Wool Sacques.....	1.45
Hand-made Princess Skirt.....	1.25	Eiderdown Bunting.....	3.95
Hand-made Nainsook Dress.....	95c	Sweater Sets.....	5.95
Machine-made Slip.....	75c	Cotton Blankets.....	65c
Hand-made Nainsook Dress, very special.....	2.95	Crib Size Blankets.....	2.25

Girls' Dresses Reduced

6 to 14 Years
Originally to \$15
\$9.75

A
Special
"Best"
Layette
\$9.75

EDUCATIONAL COLUMBUS SCHOOLS

and Women

winter term
enriched classes
last school

26th St. and Wabash Ave.
1010 Webster Ave.

75 W. Roosevelt Road

by training yourself in one
of the honorable discharge is the
only class work each week.
nationality or religious beliefs
instructors in short, complete,

Radio Telephones
Reinforced Concrete
Salemanship
Typewriting
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Gardening
Trade
Drawing
Real Estate

admitted to north and west
and progress given.

EDUCATIONAL AND
IVITIES

Phone Main 4902-3

in The Tribune.

A STARR BEST
Corner Randolph and Wabash

MORNING AFTER HAS FEW PANGS FOR YOUNG YEAR

Little Booze, Some Fights;
Chief Collins Glad.

(Pictures on back page.)
The debut party of this year, 1924,
survived in the cold clear brilliance
of yesterday's sunlight, was a neat,
orderly affair, marred by only a dozen
arrests of clippers, a few carelessly
discharged pistol bullets, a street fight
or two, and a great deal of non-alco-
holic New Year's spirit.

From almost every point of view,
with the possible exception of the weather,
prophets, it was an evening of
moderation.

Mayor Congratulates City.
"It was a nice orderly celebration,"
Mayor Dyer said. "I received reports
from all parts of the city and I
have never heard of such a mild wel-
coming of the new year. Chicago is
to be congratulated."

After studying reports sent in from
every police station yesterday after-
noon, Chief of Police Collins stated
that the general celebrating had been
without the aid of any disorder; of any
great amount of liquor. There was
some drinking, he said, but nothing
like in former years.

The arrest books of fifteen police
stations were not smirched with re-
cords of men or women imprisoned
because of unwise drinking. Only twelve
arrests were made by police for vi-
olations of the "drunk and disorderly"
rules. Most of them were for rowdy-
ism.

"It was the driest and the most
mild we have ever had in Chi-
cago," said the chief.

Few Raids and Pinches.

The policemen at the instance of a
prohibition agent went into the Walt-
ers Club, 500 South Clark street, and
seized the manager, Fred Werneck.
The club was closed. Another
raid was made on a saloon owned by
Joseph Duback, 3144 West 47th street,
and a quantity of liquor was seized.

While waiting for a street car at Milwaukee
avenue and 11th street early
yesterday Mrs. Marie Lomaz, 27 years
old, 4321 Madison street, was struck
by the glass by a street puller thought
to have been fired by a celebrator.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD



Cadillac's Greatest Year

SALES and deliveries of Cadillacs in Chicago
during 1923 surpassed by 28.7 per cent
the greatest previous year in our history.

Thus Cadillac again has proved itself to be the
predominating choice of buyers of fine cars.

And with the universal enthusiasm and in-
terest accorded the new V-63, the year 1924
promises to surpass even this splendid record.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CHICAGO BRANCH
Division of General Motors Corporation
2301 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE

Community Branches:

EVANSTON BRANCH
1510 Ridge Ave.

WEST SIDE BRANCH
460 W. Washington Blvd.

BROADWAY BRANCH
515 Broadway

WOODLAWN BRANCH
4651 Cottage Grove Ave.

CADILLAC

THE MODERN CHICAGO WOMAN doesn't let her husband take THE TRIBUNE with him when he
goes to work. She keeps it for herself and reads it carefully. Her husband buys another at the station or on the corner.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.



Our January Sale of LINGERIE AND SILK UNDERGARMENTS

NEW LINGERIE! Literally thousands of lovely, fresh, adorable
undergarments comprise this very important sale. A style
for every taste in such materials as Crepe de Chine, Voile Triple,
Panne Satin, Georgette and Sheer Batiste. Recent importations
and exquisite French undergarments are included.

Hand Made Real Lace Trimmed Lingerie

\$1.50 \$1.95 \$2.95

Night Robe of sheer batiste, Real Filet or
Irish edge, \$1.50.

Vest Chemise of sheer batiste, hand hemstitch-
ing and self binding, \$1.95.

Step in Drawer to match, \$1.95.

Envelope Chemise of sheer batiste, hand hem-
stitching and self binding, \$1.95.

Night Robe of sheer batiste and rows of fine
hand hemstitching, a very becoming neck line,
\$1.95.

Night Robe of sheer batiste, trimmed with
Real Filet or Irish edge and fine hand hem-
stitching, \$2.95.

Envelope Chemise trimmed with Real Filet or
Irish edge and hand hemstitching, \$2.95.

Crepe de Chine Undergarments

\$7.50 and \$12.50

Night Robe of heavy
Crepe de Chine, trimmed with
tiny lace ruffles, and
rosebuds, in

Orchid, Peach, Flesh
and White

\$12.50

Vest Chemise, trimmed to
match, \$7.50.

Step in Drawer, to match,

\$7.50



LINGERIE—SECOND FLOOR.

REBELS CIRCLE MEXICO CITY, BUT KEEP DISTANCE

Tampico Hears Obregon
Is Coming There Soon.

BY CASEY MORAN.

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

Tampico, Jan. 1.—Toluca, Chihuahua, Tepic, and other cities are the bases of the rebels, according to code messages received here. These cities practically surround the capital and give control of Mexico City, save the one outlet via Queretaro to San Luis, where Gen. Plutarco Calles is in command, to the rebels.

A private message received in this city states that Gen. Alvaro Obregon is getting ready to come here.

Bandits and rebels are flourishing in the outlying camps. The Gilliam brothers, big oil men, were held up in the Cahuacan district and robbed of several thousand dollars. The Agent camp at Amatlan was held up on Christmas, while two cars were held up Saturday on the Huasteca. Other activities of these guerrillas is becoming known as the men come to town.

U. S. AID REACHES CAPITAL

BY JOHN CORBY.

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

Mexico City, Jan. 1.—The war department today announced that Mexico has received the first shipment of arms and ammunition from the United States. Minister of War Serrano also stated that Mexico has made arrangements to purchase from the United States government several bombing planes and artillery, and is now negotiating for the purchase of four cruisers.

Mexican aviators will be sent to a border point for instructions with bombing planes. Mexico has a corps of aviators well trained in combat and passengers dying, but is without experienced bombers.

15,000 Rebel Troops.

The rebel forces are without the necessary equipment to put them into combat on the field. The rebel troops on all the fronts are estimated at 15,000. Information received from other sources indicates that the total of the rebel forces does not exceed 20,000 men under arms.

The government troops now advancing on Guadalajara number 15,000, with all branches represented. The federal artillery greatly exceeds that of the rebels.

The federal forces report having defeated rebel troops under the command of Gen. Lopez, former governor of the state of Tamaulipas, near Tuxpan, state of Vera Cruz.

Secretary Alberto Pani announced last night that Mexico during the last five days has sent over \$100,000 to the committee of international bankers in New York in payment of the interest on the foreign debt. This amount completes the \$15,000,000 due on Jan. 1 in accordance with the agreement of June 16, 1922, between Thomas Lammot and Adolfo de la Huerta.

De la Huerta Plain "Ch."

New Orleans, Jan. 1.—Adolfo de la

Huerta, leader of the insurrectionists in Mexico, will become a plain citizen without title or offices the moment the revolution is successful, according to a message now on its way to the Washington government from Von Cram, says the New Orleans Daily Statesman.

The messenger is Manuel Alvarez del Castillo, who in September resigned his post as Mexican minister to Germany and returned home to join the forces of de la Huerta.

Here Is Message.

The text of the message as given out by Del Castillo and published by the Statesman follows in part:

"The minute the Mexican revolution succeeds—and it will succeed—I, Adolfo de la Huerta, will step down from power and will become a plain citizen of Mexico, without title and without offices.

"Then I will announce my candidacy for the office of president of Mexico, pledged on my honor to uphold the constitution and all constitutional guarantees.

"We are fighting for the enforcement of constitutional guarantees that a Mexican should have. I accept his candidacy for the presidency of Mexico without the spectacle of the president then in power sending him threats of assassination, violating the sovereignty of the states of Mexico; seizing the power of the Mexican congress and senate, all to keep power and office in the hands of the man he has selected as his own successor, and that man's following, as Obregon has done."

STUDENTS DOWN
PACIFISTS' PLEA;
VOTE FOR LEAGUE

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 1.—An overwhelming expression in favor of the League of Nations and the world court of international justice as the best means of preventing war was voiced today in the final session of the international convention of the Student Volunteer movement, representing 7,000 student delegates from 1,000 schools and colleges in the United States and Canada.

"We believe that war is unchristian and that the league of nations is the best means of preventing it, but we would resort to war in case an unavoidable dispute had been referred to the League world court without successful settlement," the approved expression declared.

The viewpoint was selected by the convention from four, presented by student speakers, embodying every shade of opinion from an endorsement of preparedness to approval of non-resistance and refusal to join or participate in conflict in the future war.

A resolution for preparedness received the vote of approximately 300 delegates, and a statement defined by the chair as embodying the "absolute pacifist stand" was approved by about 500 students.

H. McAllister Griffiths of California, and a student at Princeton Theological seminary, presented the argument for preparedness.

POLITE BANDIT BACKS TWO INTO FLAT, GETS GEMS

Returning from a New Year celebration at the Cooper-Carlton hotel, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Schweitzer encountered a couple holdup man at the entrance of their apartment at 11th Michigan Park early yesterday morning. He took jewelry valued at more than \$8,000.

The man—well dressed, young, and soft spoken—wore a handkerchief as a mask over his face. Apologizing for the intrusion, he poked a revolver at the couple and asked them to step noiselessly inside their apartment.

QUAKE SHAKES CAIRO, ILL., BUT DOES NO DAMAGE

Cairo, Ill., Jan. 1.—An earthquake moving from the southwest to the northwest was recorded here late last night. The shock did no damage.

Over Thirty Shocks in California.

Bradley, Cal., Jan. 1.—More than thirty separate earth tremors were felt in the Imperial valley between 9:30 last night and 7 o'clock today.

FURNITURE MEN WILL ORGANIZE NATIONAL BODY

Furniture, destined to be the fourth basic industry in volume in the United States, and hitherto without a national organization representing all groups, will take steps to rectify this shortcoming at a meeting of 300 of its leaders in Chicago on Jan. 12.

The organization will be known as the American Furniture Association, and membership will be open to 35,000 wholesalers and retailers and 2,500 manufacturers, located throughout every state.

EDGAR A. STEVENS, INC.

Silk Sale

January Clearance at

THE NEW SILK SHOP

Located on Madison Street
Between State and Wabash

Odd pieces, soiled silks, short lengths will be sold regardless of former prices.

Velvets—Every yard of our best quality velvets are offered at one price \$5.95 per yard.

Gold and Silver Brocades—all of our beautiful qualities left are to be sold at \$5.95 per yard.

Silks slightly soiled from being displayed in the windows or in the shop will be marked at prices that will sell them quickly.

Remnants—Many yards of remnants which include our best qualities, are greatly reduced.

A sale of the greatest importance to you because of the great values offered at tremendous savings.

No goods will be taken back or exchanged.

Today is the day for Foreman's
great sale of men's finest
clothes at

HALF PRICE

$\frac{1}{2}$ off and $\frac{1}{2}$ off

\$30⁰⁰ suits and overcoats down to \$15⁰⁰
\$35⁰⁰ suits and overcoats down to \$17⁵⁰
\$40⁰⁰ suits and overcoats down to \$20⁰⁰
\$45⁰⁰ suits and overcoats down to \$22⁵⁰
\$50⁰⁰ suits and overcoats down to \$25⁰⁰
\$60⁰⁰ suits and overcoats down to \$30⁰⁰
\$75⁰⁰ suits and overcoats down to \$37⁵⁰
\$100⁰⁰ overcoats down to \$50⁰⁰
\$125⁰⁰ overcoats down to \$62⁵⁰

When our doors open at 8:30 o'clock this morning you'll find Chicago's newest and finest clothing stock on sale at prices which mean the greatest values you've ever seen.

It's our first semi-annual clearance sale in our new store—a sale of fine new suits and overcoats, tailored to perfection by the foremost makers.

We'd recommend that you be on hand early to get your choice of the very unusual values.

Foreman's

AT THE BASE OF THE TOWER
CLARK AND WASHINGTON STS.



FLORSHEIM SHOE SALE

A semi-annual event—featuring FLORSHEIM SHOES of national reputation. An assortment of styles, sizes and leathers that affords every man a satisfactory choice.

The Florsheim Men's Boot Shops

LOOP STORES
9 So. Dearborn Street 20 E. Jackson Boulevard
Tribune Building, near Madison Avenue Suite 200 and Wabash



MILGRIM "SALES" occur ONLY TWICE in each year and are held to facilitate the quick disposal of seasonable merchandise

Final Clearance

of

MILGRIM

GOWNS, SUITS and COATS

\$45 to \$95.

A number of MILGRIM Wraps are included at \$95

These prices in effect Today, 8:30 a. m.

These are all genuine MILGRIM Creations made in our own establishment—former prices ranged from \$95 to \$325

NO FURTHER REDUCTIONS WILL BE MADE

Hats

final clearing prices

\$7.50 and \$10

formerly \$25 to \$45

Lingerie

Negligees and Accessories

Radically Reduced for
Final Clearance

Reduced Round Trip Fares

For information, information and bookings, see
W. E. CALLENDAR, General Agent, C. & E. L.
112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
M. McMICHAEL
P. McMICHAEL

Northern Pacific, Chicago, Ill.
140 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
State 6410

TICKETS, 151 W. Jackson Blvd. or Dearborn Sts.

**C. & E. L.
L. & N.**

REPORT BY CROW
SHOWS BIG GA
IN CONVICTION

Record Hailed as Str
Plank for Platform

State's Attorney Robert H. C. Williams, not yet a committed man, has the main plank in his favor. They are incorporated in a general report to the county board to constitute his record as compared to those of his predecessors in Cook County with the anti-small claims. Gov. Len Small's record in the state came from the Cook County Board of Education, which is a sturdy platform for Republicans who are to consider.

Briefly, the state's attorney's record for the following:

That fees, fines, and forfeitures into the county treasury have increased tremendously during his term.

That Crowe is the first Cook county attorney to pay interest on funds in his possession to the treasury. The interest amounts to \$1,942.

Increases in Convictions.

That there has been a big increase in the number of indictments and convictions, especially of women, and it is difficult to convict that the number of unprosecuted indictments is comparatively small.

That the number of convictions has increased and for reliable bonds and for reliable bonds reduced in 240 per cent reduced the amount of bond forfeitures.

That vigorous prosecutions of big gamblers, extortions, and so on have not only stopped labor wars, terrorism, and have stimulated Chicago's building growth.

That the increase in convictions in the city and state has come in slaves convictions, including those of W. A. Bitter, attorney for the board of education; Henry Harrison Miller, traffic physician and pharmacists' Board and other state permits while a law of Gov. Small's cabinet, and Land-Thompson department for violations of the civil service.

Major Offenses Reduced.

That 72 per cent of the convicts obtained have been sentenced by the state's attorney as compared to 67 per cent for all the other 101 counties.

The gambling and vice have apparently ended with clubs being closed and major offenses reduced in numbers.

That Crowe has compelled 90 per cent of the peace to revoke 120 gun permits issued to notorious gamblers.

Many figures in the report are treated with the record of Mr. Crowe.

For women who note in Southern charming, hand-rose or dragon dancing laces; dancing an air of smart so much in favor design.

In the Sports Day everything desired.

This is an excellent woman who remains selections from all modes.

LEFFIN

SEVEN H
NORTH

OF YORK

Chicago Daily Tribune.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1865.

REGISTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 16, 1901, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1924.

THE TRIBUNE OFFICES,
CHICAGO 7 SOUTH CALIFORNIA STREET,
NEW YORK 515 FIFTH AVENUE,
LOS ANGELES 606 ALASKA BUILDING,
LONDON 100 NEW BOND STREET, E. C. 2,
PARIS 10 AVENUE DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES,
MOSCOW 1010 KREMLIN,
TOKYO IMPERIAL HOTEL,
MEXICO CITY-HOTEL PRINCIPIA.**"Our Country!** In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong." — Stephen Decatur.THE TRIBUNE'S
PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

- 1—Build the Subway Now.
- 2—Abate the Smoke Evil.
- 3—Stop Reckless Driving.
- 4—Elevated Sidewalks Downtown.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA: A CONTRAST AND ITS LESSON.

The American people will enter the new year with a confidence in themselves and the country which was shaken for a time by the violent and drastic readjustment from the war period's abnormal. They find themselves restored sooner than any dared hope to a broad and firm, if wisely moderate, prosperity. The promptness and the soundness of this recovery are remarkable evidence of the vitality of the nation, of its vast reserves of energy and ability and courage, and of the merit of its institutions and the national character formed in American conditions.

The American people would do well to give some reasonable thought to this recovery, and we might compare our achievement with what has happened in another vast continent, of huge population and natural resources as great or greater than ours. For example, we might meditate on the picture of what communism has done to Siberia given by an American correspondent who has got as far as Harbin and managed to send it out without censorship.

"Four years ago," he tells us, "the Bolshevik government took absolute control of this vast territory (Western Siberia). It claimed possession of everything, from coal mines to milk shops, and from domestic furniture to the cattle in the fields." It set out to make a real communist state.

Result: "I found the population of Western Siberia today nearly all town workers and peasants, professional men and business men alike, in deep poverty. Their clothing is almost incredibly shabby. The pale faces of the children, especially in many of the villages, and their oftentimes grotesquely adapted garments, especially boots, show how hard the struggle is. In most cities I found decay and ruin, most streets unended, plank footways broken and unrepaired, nearly everything shabby, worn, and smashed."

Everywhere but in the capital most shops are closed. Scaffolding around buildings in erection in 1919 is still standing and the buildings left unfinished. Industry is semi-paralyzed, most mines unworked, factories and workshops allowed to go out of repair and often lacking the most elementary tools. Private traders virtually eliminated by heavy taxation and competition with privileged state enterprise. The farmer as farmer is virtually gone. And so on.

We want Mr. Brookhart, Mr. Frear, and the other so-called progressives of the west to take that picture to their constituents and see what they can get on it. They have brought back a different one from their summer trip to Moscow, counter-signed as genuine by the soviet government. The American public can choose whether to accept it in preference to the report of newspaper men of long experience and wide observation in Russia.

Americans, especially of the Mississippi valley and great west, will find this correspondent's picture of Siberia especially significant. They will compare it with our own pioneer history. Here, too, we had a vast territory of great rivers, forests, and plains, rich in the wealth of nature. A free people, inspired by ideals of individual self-help, private initiative, and the security of individual reward for individual effort, flowed into this region, fought the savages, the wilderness forces of drought and flood and tempest, and in two generations under this detectable regime of capitalism turned it into one of the world's gardens of peace and plenty.

To Siberia, where nature offers the same fruition, has come the blight of communism, with its political control, its bureaucracy, its paralysis of private energy through government regulation and the removal of the mainspring of material achievement, the right of private property.

That is what our self-styled progressives want us to progress toward. Magnify the state, put the control of farms and factories in the hands of politicians, take away in the name of equality the right of the individual to hold what he has worked for; step by step this beautiful progress goes into the maw in which communism has led the Russian people.

That is the direction these so-called progressives are trying to lead the nation, though they are not foolish enough as to tactics to offer us the whole program. Only under pretense of protecting the people from private exploitation, all their drift is toward the socialist control of all enterprises. Regulation and more regulation. Supervision and more supervision. Bureaus and more bureaus. Censorship in business. Censorship in private morals. Federal appropriations and federal laws for all our troubles. Equality by government fiat between those who save and those who don't, those who work and those who don't, those who look to the future and act for it and those who don't, those who think and those who won't. A socialist paradise with equality guaranteed by laws and the law of cause and effect repealed.

We hope our so-called progressives will take all that to the American people and see what they can get on it. They won't.

JUST MALICE.

The ruins over the affairs of Lieut. Osborne Wood and his brother is at least ninety-nine parts malice against a man who has offended the inquisitors by serving his country with distinguished honor in battle, by attaining world fame as a great administrator in Cuba, by working cease-

lessly for the adoption of a proper system of defense, by making possible the army of 1918, and by having the effort to seek the Presidency.

We have no knowledge of the private affairs of Gen. Wood's sons. They may be above reprobation or they may not; but we think that our senators and representatives have more important duties at this time than nosing into the doings of two young men, who, if they have done wrong, are as subject as any one else to the processes of law. To make their affairs objects of congressional attention is to make congress itself contemptible, and the ignoble purpose is to hurt a great American, nothing more.

THEY CAN DO IT IN ARGENTINA.

This is the first time we have had a chance to say it in 1924. We do need a subway. John White of the Tribune Foreign News in Buenos Aires has told us that it dug itself out of congestion by spending \$12,000,000. Every bit of equipment had to be imported from abroad, but Buenos Aires built four and a half miles of underground railway, sound its way out of congestion in which surface cars had moved small-like, just as Chicago cars now move, and cut the car trip from an hour to nineteen minutes.

Then, having had one experience with this subway, the city immediately began to plan another and will soon have it under construction. That is the history of subways in about every city. Once they are begun the citizens cannot build them fast enough. It would be the experience of Chicago if the city would put its \$40,000,000 at work now.

If there were any present intention of doing so this new year would have great promise for a backward city.

A NEW SITUATION IN AGRICULTURAL TRADE.

The department of agriculture announced recently that for the first time in the history of this country the value of agricultural products imported exceeded the value of exports in the year ended June 30, 1923. That should interest Americans and economists. On its face it would appear to indicate that our whole agricultural situation has changed, that we are no longer competing for business in the world's markets, and that we are unable to supply our own needs.

Examination of the figures, however, refutes such an idea. The imports consisted chiefly of silk, sugar, rubber, wool, and coffee. The most important three of these items are not produced in any commercial quantities in the United States. It is plain that no probable improvement in our agricultural methods could cut down the imports of coffee, silk, and rubber. Sugar and wool are in another class. We can, and do, produce both in quantity. Yet in the year in question, we imported \$88,000,000 worth of sugar and \$167,000,000 worth of wool. These are items from which American farmers can find a profit.

If there is any lesson at all in the report it is in this revelation of potential profit which has been neglected. Another point is in the possibility of American farmers producing more of the products which might be exchanged with the countries producing the great supplies of silk, rubber, and coffee. At present probably cotton is the greatest of our crops going to balance trade with the tropics which produce these items. Probably there are other things which these countries need in the way of food or clothing which American farmers can supply to balance this trade. Discovery of what these things may be and promotion of their production in the United States would be an intelligent course of procedure. Both dirt farmers and political farmers who represent them would well do to take an interest in such possibilities.

Incidentally, the change in our agricultural trade ought to be an encouragement to our farmers in general, whether or not it is turned to immediate profit. It reveals a tremendous increase in domestic consumption of domestic agricultural products. This improvement in domestic demand, increased in potential profit by the fact that marketing costs within the United States must be less than marketing costs of United States products abroad, gives some assurance of continued improvement for American farmers. It must weaken the Johnsons, the Shipsteads, and the Brookharts as it strengthens their constituents.

Editorial of the Day

MISDIRECTED ENERGY.

[Milwaukee Kurier Polnisch.]

Hamtramck, Mich., a city adjoining Detroit, inhabited mostly by people of Polish descent or nativity, has aroused the ire of the Tribune CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Recent disturbances provoked by the sending of state police to Hamtramck against the wishes of the local authorities furnish material for the Tribune's campaign against "foreignism."

The Tribune's investigation of conditions in Hamtramck did not get down to the root of the trouble. Facts obtained from independent observers show that the source of all the irritation in that locality is the antagonistic attitude of a few aldermen in the common council who are jealous of the growing influence of citizens of Polish descent and feel they are losing their hold on the city government. In order to discredit the mayor, Mr. Jeszenski, and cast a reflection on the whole Polish population of Hamtramck, these aldermen spread the insinuation that a condition of "lawlessness" exists there and had the state police sent to suppress it. This the Polish people resented, because the invasion of Hamtramck by the state constabulary was absolutely unwarranted. The indignation of this base attempt to injure the good reputation of the predominantly Polish population of Hamtramck will hear from the voters on election day. "Not foreignism," but native stock chauvinism, is responsible for disturbances in Hamtramck.

Another sample of racial antagonism is found in Marrow, Okla., where the 100 per cent Americans have erected the following sign: "Negro, don't let the sun go down on you."

The "law abiding" citizens killed a man named H. W. Bush because he hired a Negro as porter and kept him for three days—and then shot down the Negro.

This is real lawlessness, alongside of which the petty transgressions of Hamtramck citizens pale into insignificance.

Here is a chance for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE to strike a powerful blow against the forces of law and order. This shocking incident ought to arouse the wrath of every right thinking citizen, and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE could render a real service to the country by directing its energy toward curbing the evil of race hatred, fostered by fanatical Americans. By so doing THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE would show that it is sincere in its agitation against the spread of foreignism hostile to our democratic institutions and would enlist the enthusiastic support of those whom it mistakenly and unjustly charges with this offense.

CAN'T BE DONE.

"I hear that there is only one picture of Rockefellers in existence and that is a water color."

"You see they couldn't do him in." — Lester.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

"O TEMPORAL! O Mores!" sighed the waiters who remembered days ago. —The enigmatical New Year's eve reporter in yesterday's W. G. N. Now that's just as straight as these newspaper reporters generally get things! We ask you, readers, any of you, all of you, who were around the cabarets and restaurants on New Year's eve, did you hear any waiter, a single one, sigh, "O Tempor! O Mores!" No, you did not. We ourselves heard two waiters sigh. But neither one sighed, "O Tempor! let alone "O Mores!" One waiter sighed: "When they need to git soaked good an' plenty on New Year's eve I'd git a five dollar bill as easy as I git a quarter now." And the second waiter sighed: "Happy New Year! O that you say."

DEAR H. H. L.—Steering a car with one arm, while holding the other arm about a girl, is reckless driving, Judge Walker tells us. Granting that it is a pretty reckless thing to do, whether driving or not, it seems that within a short time a man would be unable to walk along the street without breaking some law.

PREPARATION.

She knew that she was dying; they sent a priest to shrive her.

She shivered and she shrieked, and she cursed him up and down.

They put linens on her . . . she bit it and she tore it.

And sent them for a lace scarf and for a pink gown.

They brought her gilt slippers . . . her tarnished gilt slippers . . .

Her rouge pot and her powder-puff; her great feather fan.

She painted out her wrinkles . . . they asked her why she did it . . .

And she laughed her cracked laugh and said the Devil was a man.

DOROTHY DOW.

RADIO FANS in Chicago heard the Liberty bell ring, or toll, or whatever it did, New Year's eve. It was on station WGYWML. Never heard of it? Well, WGYWML stands for, What Do You Mean, Liberty?

CERTAINLY NOT, BUT—

R. H. L.—Do you mind reprinting the "Ballad of the World War," by His Satanic Majesty, the King of the Black Isles? I clipped it out, but lost it. —THOMAS STEPHART.

YOU SEE, Theodore, the King's first book comes not off the press of Covici-McGee in a very short time, a week or two, we understand. Its name will be "The King of the Black Isles," and therein you will find the "Ballad of the World's War," "The Streets of Hell," "A Lady Lived in London," and all those enchanting, unforgettable things which first saw the light of day in the Line of Type.

LUCELLA, WE KISS YOUR RAIND.

R. H. L.: I am reading our own Oak Leaf, without which I should never know what our churches and clubs and civic and social centers are doing. And here I come across Luella M.'s word picture of you, dear (may I call you dear?) R. H. L.—reconnoiter, soldier, was correspondent, vivant, vivacious, and conductor of The Liberty, the lionized gentleman in silk hat and entwined coat.

Luella, well, and I am sending you a short note to destroy your "Ballad of the Black Isles."

THOMAS STEPHART.

THE FARMERS threaten to stop the sale of milk in Chicago. Now look out for milk-leaguers.

SIR, YES, SHE WAS LOST 'EVERYTHING.'

Sir: "Fair was she to behold, that maiden of seventeen summers," is to be found in Edgar K. Poet's "The Buxard." You remember how he talks about Leonora, don't you? She was one that was fair to behold," and she sure had a tough one, that kid did. I know, "cause Poe is my thirty-second cousin twice removed. I defend any to God."

FRANCIS II.

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THOMAS STEPHART.

IT'S ONLY THIRTEEN WEEKS TO SPRING!

W. F. Y.

HE NEVER SLEEPS ANYTHING. HE JUST MAKES IT WORSE.

Sir: R. H. L.: Here's appealing to you to use your influence to persuade "Whittier" or whoever he is to get the snow lying down off of the storm, with the wind blowing a ninety-mile gale from the north with the sparrows frozen solid on the remains of the telegraph wires, isn't it a comfort to know that?

IT'S ONLY THIRTEEN WEEKS TO SPRING!

W. F. Y.

DEARIE, IT'S THE REEL'S EYEBROWS!

Sir: R. H. L.: Here's the latest and most sparkling a. c. overheard on a street car:

Sex to her: "Oh gwan! I ain't as dumb as I look."

Sex to her: "Now—you're dumb."

Sex she: "S'ay, kid, spit on the spot where ya wants it."

CONSTANT HEARER.

JET WIMP is threatened. Socrates Sour, a man of our most esteemed critics, has organized a People's Party and is supporting Vold Null of Centralia, Mo., for president of our Academy of Ministers. He wants to make a clipping from the Fireman's Guard of Centralia which speaks very highly of Vold Null and says he made a splendid record in his first year at the University of Missouri. "Jet Wimp has been on his throne long enough," says Socrates in an impassioned appeal.

The tenth annual dinner of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was held at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday afternoon. Every employee of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was invited, and the only non-employees were those whose desks were clean, whose records required journal attention.

NOT IF HE HAD A GUN.

Sir: R. H. L.: I have just started to learn to play bridge and would enjoy it immensely were it not for the lack of polish and etiquette exhibited by the ordinary player. While playing in one of the most ordinary Chicago clubs last week I, without any malice aforethought, stumbled upon my opponent's trick. He became very angry and on his next lead, played an ace, saying, "There, trump that!" So I did, and he left the game. Should he have acted so?

ST. JIM.

SOVEREIGNTY.

What if grief has come before?

Yesterday are here no more!

Let my eyes and louder sing;

Today I am Tomorrow's King!

HELEN GILLES.

WE NOTICED that saying "A Happy New Year's to You" made us happy, too, almost as happy as having it said to us. It did us no much good we don't want to get over that nice, warm glow we got yesterday. We're going to keep it up all the year. Yessir! So a Happy Second of January to you.

R. H. L.

How to Keep Well. By Dr. W. A. Evans.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS • IMPORTERS • WHOLESALERS • RETAILERS

Retail Store • State, Washington, Randolph and Wabash

JANUARY SPECIALS ON JUVENILE FLOOR

Boys' Wash Suits
\$1.95 and \$2.95

OLIVER. Twist, Middy and Novelty style Suits in sizes 3 to 8 may be chosen at these prices in many different colors. Chambray, \$1.95; linen, \$2.95.

Boys' Knit Juv. Floor

Bloomer Dresses
for Girls
\$2.95, \$3.95, \$4.50

FOR gingham Bloomer Dresses and pants as these, mothers might expect the prices to be quite a little more. Checks, plaids and many plain colored ginghams made in 17 different styles. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Girls' and Juniors' Knit Juv. Floor

Children's Dresses
With Bloomers, \$1.95

FOR little girls 2 to 6 years old attractive Bloomer Dresses with touches of hand work are of imported ginghams in checks, plaids and plain colors. Dresses in colored voiles are partly handmade and both these and the ginghams represent at this price such good values that they are worth purchasing by the half dozen.

Infants' Room Juv. Floor

Boys' Pajamas, \$1.75
At this price Pajamas for ages 4 to 18 come in both outer flannel and madras.

Boys' Room Juv. Floor

Boys' Shirts, \$1.15
SHIRTS in striped percale and madras have attached collars or plain neckbands. Sizes 12 to 14.

Boys' Room Juv. Floor

January Sale of
Children's Underwear
EVERYTHING in Underwear that little girls, boys and Juniors wear.

Infants' Room Juv. Floor

January Specials in Silk Undergarments

DURING January many of our newest Undergarments, both in silk and lingerie fabrics, are marked at special prices. So you will find this an excellent time to fill your dresser drawers for the rest of the season. A few of the silk ones are described and illustrated here.

Crepe de Chine two-piece Set in colors. Gown with deep yoke of antique filet, val lace trimming and lace-edged bottom, plaited, \$8.95. Envelope Chemise to match, \$7.75.

Crepe de Chine two-piece Set, trimmed with val lace, in coral, peach, blue and orchid. Vest, \$5. Step-in Drawers, \$5.

Crepe de Chine plaited Gowns, with lace insertion and val lace edge, \$5.

Crepe de Chine plaited Gowns, with lace insertion and val lace edge, \$5.

Radium silk two-piece Pajamas, tailored, \$7.75.

Fifth Floor, South, State

Two-piece Set of georgette crepe in colors. Gown plaited, with round neck and val lace through body and around bottom, \$8.95. Envelope Chemise to match, \$8.95.

Crepe de Chine two-piece Set, trimmed with val lace, in coral, peach, blue and orchid. Vest, \$5. Step-in Drawers, \$5.

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Radium silk two-piece Pajamas, tailored, \$7.75.

Crepe de Chine two-piece Set, trimmed with val lace, in coral, peach, blue and orchid. Vest, \$5. Step-in Drawers, \$5.

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Today's Radio Programs

(Central time throughout)

CHICAGO

The repetition of Verdi's "Otello," (in Italian), by the Chicago Civic Opera Company, Auditorium, theater at 8 o'clock, with Rossa Raisa, Charles Marshall, Joseph Schwarz and Mark Claesens in the cast, will be broadcast by WMAQ (850) at 7:45, and preceding each of JOSEPH SCHWARZ' acts, a synopsis of the story will be given. WMAQ will be silent during this broadcast.

Radio fans who had been lured into dreams of some sort of anti-airplane system by a recent announcement by a southern broadcasting station that the "bureau of standards after the first of the year will make public a discovery that will render almost obse

reable" the "dawn of disappointment" the bureau of standards has informed THE TRIBUNE that it knows of no such discovery, nor was it responsible for the announcement.

CLASSICAL CONCERTS

1:30 to 2 a.m.—WMAQ (850). Sunday Concert on WMAQ (850). Artist pupils of Metropolitan School of Music.

2 to 5 a.m.—Midnight Concert on WMAQ (850).

4 to 6 a.m.—Midnight—WMAQ (850). Artist James Jensen, soprano; John Begton, baritone; Deacon Jones, cellophone; Orville G. Davis, singer.

POPULAR PROGRAMS

5 to 6 a.m.—Midnight—WMAQ (850). Artist James Jensen, soprano; John Begton, baritone; Deacon Jones, cellophone; Orville G. Davis, singer.

6 to 7 a.m.—Midnight—WMAQ (850). Artist James Jensen, soprano; John Begton, baritone; Deacon Jones, cellophone; Orville G. Davis, singer.

7:30 to 8 a.m.—WMAQ (850). Stories for children, George Faulkner.

7:30 to 8 a.m.—WMAQ (850). Weekly Northwestern Broadcast.

8:30 to 9 a.m.—WMAQ (850). Stories for children, George Faulkner.

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ANOTHER SCRAP STIRS PARENTAL SCHOOL AFFAIRS

Although Allen M. Klein, instructor at the Parental school, was supposed to be officially "fired" yesterday, he refused to give up his position.

Instead he remained in charge of his cottage while his attorney, Eugene L. McGarry, was preparing recommendations to Judge Michael L. McKinley asking that those responsible for his being held in contempt of court be punished for doing the right thing.

Head of School Fired.

O. J. Milliken, present superintendent of the Parental school, was in a quandary on account of Klein's refusal to leave, because, following the order of the board of education, he had encouraged another competitor to take the place of Mr. and Mrs. Klein.

The new couple and the Kleins both were in the cottage and both claimed to be in control.

Mr. Milliken denied Klein's charges that he had been ousted at the instigation of Fred E. Smith, former head of the Parental school. "Mr. Klein has been our inscrutable ever since I came," he said. "I could do nothing constructive as long as my authority was disregarded. I thought it was best for the school that they should go. Mr. Smith had nothing to do with it."

I simply wrote to Mr. Mortenson asking that they be dismissed."

Mr. Mortenson, Mr. Klein's attorney, said:

The same view was taken by Peter A. Mortenson, superintendent of schools. "From the letters Mr. Klein wrote me and things he told me I decided that the Kleins were not the proper persons to have in control of a cottage at the school and I recommended that they should be fired."

Certain of the school trustees, however, are inclined to believe that Smith has a hand in Klein's dismissal.

"The Principals' club did not want Klein there," one of them said yesterday, "but brought pressure to bear to have him removed."

Smith, it is said, has considerable authority in the Principals' club.

Judge McKinley is expected to take action today on the question of Klein's ouster. Mr. McGarry predicts that the school board will be prohibited from hiring the instructor.

CAPTURED U. S. WOMAN IN PERIL, LETTER SHOWS

CHICAGO TRIBUNE FOREIGN NEWS SERVICE

PEKING, Jan. 1.—The American legation here has not been able to obtain further details regarding the kidnapping of Mrs. Julianne Klein and the wounding of Bernard Hoff and his wife.

An American legation memorandum

was sent today on President Taft's

aprehension that Mrs. Klein may be mistreated if he is not released by the following letter received from a mission in Hanoi province.

Brigade bands are in the habit

of kidnapping crowds. And a pack of

Yungs they went to Nanyuet, and then

scouted the country for women, clear-

ing all villages of them, so that each

band has several. Besides this they

burnt the main office and branch offices

of the United Charities of Chicago.

CHARITY MEETS HEAVY DEMANDS CAUSED BY COLD

BY LOUISE JAMES BARGELT.

Chicago's destitute and submerged tenth were well looked after yesterday. Chicago's charitable organizations were on the job.

Up to midnight on New Year's eve, emergency relief and shelter societies were working vigorously to see that no one who applied for help, nor any one reported to them, went cold or hungry over the New Year. Last night their efforts were rewarded, with the zero snap closing in on safety.

There are some twenty-five emergency shelters in the city. They are under Protestant, Catholic, Jewish and nonsectarian auspices and they can accommodate approximately some 5,000 men, women and children. Last night these shelters were filled to their utmost capacity.

All relief stations contributed their share of siding the homeless by taking in men applying for shelter.

The county agent's office, eight of them scattered over the city, doubled

their rations to the crowds that poured in upon them all day Monday. The Central Charity bureau, archdiocese of Chicago, 1200 North Dearborn street, worked well last evening that all families on their lists or reported to them as in need received coal and food and milk for the babies. It was the same

half demolished before firemen, working in the intense cold, could extin-

guish the blaze.

NEW YEAR FIRES DRIVE FAMILIES OUT INTO COLD

2 Children Rescued; Blaze in Glencoe.

Several fires in Chicago and one in Glencoe yesterday sent men, women, and children shivering into the streets or to neighbors' homes.

Fire at 2019 Calumet avenue, between 99th and 100th streets, caused a loss of \$50,000 was estimated.

Two children were rescued by policeman Arthur Bloom, who lived on the second floor. The children, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burt Rutledge, who lived on the first floor, were found in the apartment when the policeman rushed in and carried them to safety.

Fire Attorney Elmer J. Whitty was asked to investigate two fires on the northwest side. One damaged a building at 1306 Milwaukee avenue occupied by the Banner Novelty company. Another blaze, on the second and third floors of the building at 2019, Wabash avenue, caused damage estimated at \$5,500.

The Glencoe fire department was forced to ask the aid of Winnetka's equipment in an effort to halt the flames which destroyed the \$30,000 home of George W. Wilson at 221 Franklin road, Glencoe.

A loss of more than \$400,000 was sustained yesterday when fire attacked the same ships of the Standard Oil Company at Whiting, Ind., and ate its way through to the adjacent boiler works. Both structures were almost

half demolished before firemen, working

in the intense cold, could extin-

guish the blaze.

Slays Estranged Wife When Reconciliation Fails

Mrs. Marie Johnson, 32 years old, colored, was shot and killed by her husband, Oma Johnson, yesterday in her home at 1236 South Wabash avenue, after a refusal to return to him.

Certain of the school trustees, however, are inclined to believe that Smith has a hand in Klein's dismissal.

"The Principals' club did not want

Klein there," one of them said yesterday, "but brought pressure to bear to have him removed."

Smith, it is said, has considerable

authority in the Principals' club.

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PANAMA CANAL FEEBLE LINK IN U. S. CHAIN-KAHL

Fortify for Safety, Latin
Trade, He Says.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 1.—(Special)—Representative Julius Kahn [Rep., Cal.] chairman of the committee on foreign affairs to-morrow declared today that with the assembling of the new congress it is time to point to the fact that from a various causes, one of the vital aims of the United States is virtually defenseless. He referred to the Panama canal.

"Representing," he said, "as the canal does, not merely an investment of so many hundreds of millions of dollars, but also as a factor of supreme importance in its potential value, it is essential that we take steps to remove a situation in our national defense which can only grow worse with neglect," said Mr. Kahn.

"A comparatively small investment, which resulted in the construction of the original Erie canal, led to the growth of New York City to its present size and was a material factor in the expansion of the middle west."

List of Two Continents.

"What the Erie canal has meant to the growth of our great middle west, the Panama canal means to the continents of North and South America. Through its influence, we have been drawn into channels of ever growing trade and these contacts are leading to the more delicate pines of diplomacy. American trade with the countries of South America has grown to a point where our exports to those countries represent close to half of what they buy from the whole outside world."

"We are neglecting what has been one of the greatest factors in the expansion of commerce. The Panama canal means the American and our influence in the Americas, it means the and the consequent overshadowing of the commercial hold other countries had on those areas."

Palms Lathes, U. S. Customers.

"In that vast region known to most citizens of the United States simply as Latin America there are some twenty countries. Generally speaking, they are near neighbors of ours. While Europe is admittedly still a good customer for us, the larger of the twenty nations comprising Central and South America are also becoming more and more important in the last few years that want their business we certainly should meet them halfway."

The backyards of this growing commerce should not be at the mercy of outside aggression from any quarter. It is our duty and our right to protect it, and the best protection not only for the United States but for these southern republics, holding sway in a joint interest in the canal, is to make that waterway absolutely free from danger."

While the owl frequently brought sparrows and other birds to the nest, the fledglings never were harmed, the real parents bringing them food during the day.

OWL MOTHERS FLICKERS AFTER ROUTING PARENTS

Cincinnati, Jan. 1.—(By the Associated Press)—The unusual spectacle of the owl ordinary fearing other birds because of its carnivorous appetite was described by a young flicker was described to the ornithological section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science here today by William L. Lyon of Waukegan, Ill., secretary of the inland bird banding association.

The owl, Lyon declared, had taken over the nest occupied during the previous summer by the flicker family, leaving their home occupied, the flickers driven into the same tree several feet above and began nesting. Squirrels meantime had robbed the owl's nest and she drove out the flickers and became stepmother to the four young.

Bleeding Gums



Perk's
Rash of
root sockets

Hydrox Ice
cream

Ice cream, as everybody
does, up to a price. It does try
you to the utmost in
and in your voice, that
had anywhere in the world.

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KANSAS ENJOINS BOOTLEG HAVEN ON STATE LINE

**U. S. ARMADA, 100
STRONG, SAILS FOR
PANAMA TODAY**

Will Participate in War Maneuvers.

Coffeyville, Kan., Jan. 1.—Something new and novel in enforcement of the prohibition laws of Kansas came to light today when County Attorney Berg filed a petition in District court enjoining a hedge fence along the Kansas-Oklahoma state line.

The hedge fence has long been a menace, the county prosecutor claims. In his petition, lawbreakers dodging officers of the law by going to the side opposite the one from which the racing officers came.

The hedge fence runs along the north city line of South Coffeyville, Okla., and includes 150 acres of land. G. C. Clemens, owner of the land, is made a party to the suit, as is also Herman Schleemann, the tenant of the farm.

The county prosecutor asks an injunction against the hedge and the farm and also asks the court to authorize and direct that the hedge fence be destroyed root and branch. If the prayer of the petition is granted as to the injunction, there will be a line for all fines and costs of prosecution for dry law violations.

The hedge fence for years has been a rendezvous for law violators and furnished a hiding place for men sought by both Oklahoma and Kansas law enforcers. If a raid were conducted by Oklahoma officials the men sought would take refuge on the Kansas side of the hedge row. If the Kansas officials were conducting the raid, invariably the men would adjoin to the Oklahoma side.

WINTER GARDEN Cafeteria

Downstairs

214-216 So. State St.
(Consumers Bldg.)

Between Adams and Quincy Sts.

THE unfailing regularity of the patronage at the Winter Garden is the logical result of unsurpassed food-quality and exceptionally low prices.

SPECIAL FOR TODAY

TENDERLOIN STEAK 30c

Delicious Specials Every Day MUSIC

5:30 to 7:30 P. M. Daily
Continuous Cafeteria Service from 7 A. M.
to 8 P. M.

**"Tastes Better
- Costs Less"**

RESORTS-FOREIGN Ocean Travel

RESORTS-FOREIGN Ocean Travel

BARBADOS

A Colonial Island in the Caribbean Sea, 100 miles off the coast of South America. The island is a great vacation center, with many fine hotels and restaurants. The climate is tropical, with temperatures ranging from 70° to 85°. The island is a great vacation center, with many fine hotels and restaurants. The climate is tropical, with temperatures ranging from 70° to 85°.

FRANK'S ANNUAL
MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE DE LUXE
S.S. "MEDITERRANEAN" 1000
GEO. WASHINGTON 1000
S. S. "MEDITERRANEAN" 1000
Frank Tourist Co., 245 Fifth Ave., New York

Wherever you travel carry
THE AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES

HEALTH RESORTS

North
Shore
Health
Resort

Come to This
Beautiful
North Shore
Health
Resort

North Shore Health
Resort
WINNETKA, ILLINOIS
Telephone Winnetka 21

Subscribe for The Tribune.

NEW YORK DIRECT
SWEDEN

In 9 Days
On large, modern, comfortable
ships, with all the conveniences
of a hotel, including a swimming
pool, sun deck, and a large
library. The ship is a modern
Swedish liner, the "S. S. Stockholm".

Swedish route to Northern Europe, Scandinavia,
Germany and Baltic States.

Swedish American Line, New York 1250

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The Boston Post Rounds Out Another Bumper Year

First in 1909
First in 1910
First in 1911
First in 1912
First in 1913
First in 1914
First in 1915
First in 1916
First in 1917
First in 1918
First in 1919
First in 1920
First in 1921
First in 1922
First in 1923

The Boston Post closes 1923 with a lead of nearly a MILLION LINES over the second Boston paper in display advertising. These figures prove beyond dispute that the Post is the FIRST medium local and national advertisers choose to cover the New England field.

Below is the total display lineage record of the Boston newspapers for the year 1923, showing the Post's commanding lead, a position it has held for FIFTEEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

AGATE LINES

The Boston Post	10,684,802
Second Boston Paper	9,780,591
Third Boston Paper	9,032,720
Fourth Boston Paper	4,511,356
Fifth Boston Paper	3,638,818
Sixth Boston Paper	3,140,923

The Boston Post **FIRST** in Total Display Advertising

The Boston Post **FIRST** in Local (retail) Advertising

The Boston Post **FIRST** in National (general) Advertising

Classified Advertising Not Included.

"A Big Circulation That Pulls"

Boston Daily Post Average Year 1923

400,347

Boston Sunday Post Average Year 1923

401,150

Special Representative

Kelly-Smith Co., Marbridge Building, New York
Kelly-Smith Co., Lytton Building, Chicago

LARGEST SINGLE ORDER BY
ANY NATIONAL ADVERTISER
GOES TO THE BOSTON POST

*Fifty-Two Full Pages to Be
Used Within One Year*

COVERING NEW ENGLAND WITH
BOSTON POST ALONE

Starting January 7 the Boston Post will print the first full page on what is believed to be the largest single contract (not local or retail) ever given to one newspaper through an advertising agency for a single advertising campaign. This record piece of business was recently authorized by Mr. V. C. Bruce Wetmore, president of the Wetmore-Savage Company of Boston, and the contract placed by the Ernest J. Gouiston Advertising Agency.

Calling for 52 full pages to appear within one year (123,136 lines) at the Boston Post's general advertising rate of 60c a line, or a total of \$73,881.60, this contract presumably sets a high-water mark for a single campaign from a single advertiser in a single newspaper.

The Wetmore-Savage Company is the largest independent jobber in the United States distributing electric, automotive and radio supplies. They have sixty-five salesmen in the New England territory and this campaign in the Post ALONE, will COVER New England.

It is not the first time that the Boston Post has been used EXCLUSIVELY on big calibre merchandising campaigns in New England, but it is the largest yet and proves that experience is teaching that the Boston Post ALONE can do the work.

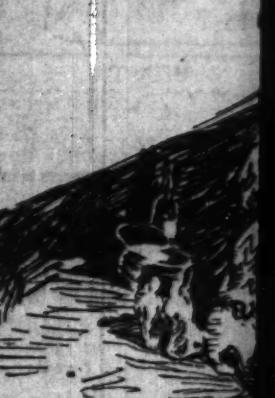
The Four
By ROBERT

Young Bob Norwood, while near his home at Lake Beausejour, heard of his father's coming back, not only because of the fact that he had disappeared, but also because of his leprosy. Bob had heard the news of The Tom Norwood, tries to dispel the This interesting serial started

TOM NORWOOD'S
Years before Aaron Cron had begun in a small way, yet he possessed patience and will that drove him out and small post he erected, that desolate forest.

It was one of these trifles of the cold that Cron Indian whose trade had a heavy toboggan, camping wild days and the darkness at reached the spot, only to find

He pressed forward to a food was exhausted now. Then for a day he had not seen the



Though it was cold in the beating down the snow with robes and a few trade articles broke through the rotten ice quickly and he did not think to feel the icy water—and he on the next lake.

It was the man's will that experience. He insisted that the clumsy, stiff-like affairs himself, heedless and unspared in the darkness and knew it in the middle of the lake, which walk. He crawled, still dragging through the snow to the wigwam.

An old woman lived there not move about enough to get her home was not weather-wrapping him in a rabbit skin out the front. Only Aaron Cron when he wet his feet. Now he worked for many hours, she

Aaron would not admit that he had made any redoubtable efforts they were dead, killed by the sought to drive blood into the

Lying there in that dread until the inevitable happened must be done and he did not legs off above the ankles. She and in a frenzy Aaron drove wood. When she came crawling her, threatened with the wrath man, who had just she bolted out an old, rusty ax.

Cron himself twisted down he sat up on the rabbit skin ground behind him, watching groans with curses. Though down his face. When the woman cauterized the stump with an ax he commanded that she boil the meat to eat. From that time on there the man had bought too much artificial legs. He could not ride again, and had ordered the second operation could not be reality the man should have swayed by the wild legends of a terrible journey far south States, of an Indian and his dog, man on the toboggan, of a man assumed before the man again. Aaron Cron again.

"That's the story," Tom to it, what the Indians tell, but

You mean?" Rod in

"About him and the old dogs and fed them to him?"

He thought. They think to do about the old dog's spirit. But that's wiggles.

Rod wanted to ask his father knew he had none, that he was a part of the profitable New in his father's eyes. And yet able to escape the thought searching and, he believed, his own had faltered again, but he could not avoid told him.

The grim horror of it had lived in the wilderness and he fearing the north imposed. But his mind a picture of what he gruesome operation itself but he could compel it.

It fastened upon his image simply as did his father, simple Aaron Cron. And the son of The Spider's chameleon, colorless, pale, thin, he thought that big Tom Norwood the Norwood dominion.

For three generations further had been woven through migration and privation, of the and peculiar to the history of small merchants of Montreal territory. Tom's grandfather, late and reckless men chosen that followed him was one of the companions. He was a man, and while he was absent, was born on the north, and when his father returned, old scenes of the bitterest

SEES SCATTERING OF WEALTH CHECK UPON INITIATIVE

BY SCRUTATOR.

The business news of the period since the beginning of the revival from the low point of deflation has been with items that have suggested the report of a new account, as measured by the "democratization of ownership."

This has been welcomed by the vast majority of commentators. Even the figures which have revealed the shrinkage of the Guild estate, and the disappointing probate of the William Randolph Hearst estate, and H. C. Frick estates failed to dampen the general enthusiasm which would oppose strenuously the limitation of big fortunes by law, and destroy systems of income and inheritance taxation, which are in effect nothing more nor less than "capital levies" for the very consideration of which we reprove our British kin.

Somehow we feel, that if 5% leveling fortunes could be brought about naturally it would be all right. Others claim Andy are 100 per cent for the proposal.

If such a leveling process is taking place, it will probably work itself out regardless of our favor or dislike. But rejoicing might as well be tempered to fit.

Large individual fortunes are not an accident, incident to the industrial progress of our country. They have sprung from the same spirit of enterprise and daring, which is largely the cause of our present enviable position in the world, and there is reason to fear that with the disappearance of the conditions that made the big fortunes, there will also be lost, the spirit of condition that so speeded up the industrial development of the United States.

Undoubtedly the general gratification over the evidences of the more widespread ownership of industries is associated with the belief that stability of our society is thereby increased. This may be so, but in all probability the law of compensation will continue to work and the stability will be paid for by a loss of innovating spirit and daring in enterprise.

With investment bankers representing large numbers of investors coming to say more and more to say in the management of industries, there is bound to be more conservatism and less chance taking. Normally men will not risk the property of many small investors as willingly as they will risk their own. That's all there is to it.

Most of the complaints of banker intervention in industry received themselves into a protest against that. With less risk there will be less gains and losses, but also less experimentation and therefore a slowing down of industrial innovation.

There is this important distinction between the democratizing of the ownership of industry that seems to be taking place, and the "industrial democracy" of the utopians, who would manage industries by the majority vote of the shop. Only the thrifty obtain a voice in the selection of industrial leadership through the acquisition of stock ownership. The title of job which management and other functions which are exercised by the chairman of a savings and self-denial. The voice of the worker and the shirker is not placed upon an equality.

Now as to the volume of savings. Already the alarm is being sounded that the increasing proportions of the returns from industry being taken by labor, is causing the national savings below the margin required for the adequate replacement and expansion of the nation's industrial plant, because while the workers are saving, some, they are spending more than the classes who formerly received more of the income.

These fears and their accompanying figures are an interesting offset to figures given in recent years by partisans of the opposite theory that capital has been accumulated too fast, with the result that there has been too much expansion of the industrial plant, and thus as a result the business cycle has been given a greater frequency. This latter has certainly been true of some overdone industries.

INVESTORS' GUIDE

Answers are based upon information which Tim Tarsus believes correct, but beyond care in securing it Tim Tarsus assumes no responsibility.

Inquiries must bear the signature and address of writer. Answers of public interest will be published; those not of general interest will be mailed stamped, self-addressed envelope is enclosed. Address letters to Investors' Guide.

Central Paper.

N. B. N.: The Central Paper company has been successfully in business since 1905. It owns and operates a complete pulp and paper making plant with an annual capacity of about 18,000 tons of paper. It is issuing \$500,000 first and general mortgage bonds, \$100 per cent, due in 1935, with a sinking fund of \$100,000 to be assessed on timber houses covering Canadian timber lands and mill equipment appraised at more than the amount of this issue. They are further secured by a mortgage upon the remaining fixed assets of the company, subject to \$1,100,000 of 6% per cent first mortgage bonds. Net assets as of Sept. 30, 1933, after giving effect to this financing and on completion of improvements, additions, after deducting the \$1,100,000 first mortgage debt, are \$1,192,275, or over \$4,325 for each \$1,000 bond, or the present issue. Net earnings, after depreciation, but before federal taxes, for the seven years and eleven months to June 30, 1932, have averaged \$112,200 yearly. This is over 4% times maximum annual interest charges on the total present and future debt, or over 4 times maximum interest on this issue after depreciation. The first mortgage bonds have been deducted. A sinking fund sufficient to retire the entire issue by maturity is provided. These bonds are a suitable investment for a business man's funds.

Ship Tolls of \$22,961,000 Paid Panama Canal in Year

PANAMA, Jan. 1.—Merchant ships to the number of 5,944 passed through the Panama canal during the year 1933, figures available today from the Panama Canal Commission. The tolls amounted approximately \$22,961,000 in tolls. During 1933 the vessels using the waterway totaled 2,997 and the tolls aggregated \$13,572,407.

Yearly Record of Foreign Exchange Rates

	Feb.	High 1923	Low 1923	Low 1922	Average 1923	Average 1922
Great Britain	480.45	472.00	462.12	460.75	417.75	457.43
Australia	471.75	468.67	458.50	417.25	457.18	442.45
France	18.80	24.00	23.87	4.985	6.18	6.00
Paris	18.80	24.00	23.87	4.985	6.18	6.00
C. C. C.	18.80	24.00	23.87	4.985	6.18	6.00
Italy	19.20	5.24	4.93	4.215	5.94	4.76
Holland	40.20	39.75	40.30	36.95	39.10	38.50
Denmark	19.20	19.20	19.10	18.50	19.20	19.20
Norway	28.80	19.18	19.00	17.25	15.45	16.00
Sweden	28.80	27.03	27.00	26.16	24.60	26.15
Belgium	18.80	18.80	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75
Spain	18.80	18.80	18.75	17.07	17.00	17.07
Finland	20.20	2.81	2.68	1.75	2.55	2.45
Portugal	20.20	1.045	1.750	.005	.0164	.0026
Hungary	18.80	1.31	1.45	.54	.49	.49
Romania	18.80	1.30	1.25	.50	.49	.49
Bulgaria	18.80	1.30	1.25	.70	1.05	1.61
Yugoslavia	18.80	1.30	1.25	.70	1.05	1.61
Canada	23.82	28.50	27.50	.19	55.00	14.03
	23.82	28.50	27.50	.19	55.00	14.03

The above rates are for 100 pounds, France, lire, etc. The quotations on the currencies of the following countries are for 1,000,000 Austrian, German, and Polish marks:

Austria 20.20 14.75 400.00 18.00 18.00 14.50 25.00

Germany 23.82 14.25 507,000 18.00 18.00 19.70 25.00

Poland 23.82 28.50 275.00 .19 55.00 14.03 19.00

*On Dec. 1, 1933, the Jugo-Slavian Krone was declared by decree to be worth one-quarter dinar, and thereafter all quotations for Jugo-Slavia have been in Jugo-Slavian dinars.

YEAR 1924 HAS A NUPTIAL RECORD "TO SHOOT AT"

Exactly 41,093 young men, and presumably the same number of young women, were married in Cook county during 1923. The figures were issued yesterday by County Clerk Robert M. Switzer.

For two reasons the year was not, so far as externally speaking, the year of 43,093, the number of marriage licenses issued, broke all previous records. And 1923 had the honor of seeing the one millionth marriage ceremony performed in Cook county. The last

year's total of licenses granted topped the former record of 1920 by 500 licenses.

Warm weather, vacations, and tradition combined again to make June the most popular month for brides and grooms. Cook county saw 5,257 June weddings, according to the figures.

Cold weather, vacations, and the calendar, on the other hand, combined to make February the least popular month of the year.

Crown Point, Ind., emulated Chicago and did the merriest business of its career as the city's Gretna Green. With a figure of 5,780 licenses taken out, the elopers' have put to shame its former record of 5,800 licenses in 1922.

4,916,123 Net Profit.

The net profit of the allied national and state banks last year, after all adjustments and setting aside \$1,000 for taxes, was \$6,018,123, an increase of 285%,

over the previous year.

1923 PROSPERITY SHOWN IN REPORT OF TWO BIG BANKS

BY O. A. MATHER.

The annual reports of two of Chicago's big banking institutions, the Continental and Commercial National and the First National, indicate last year was profitable and generally satisfactory for the city's banks.

"While in 1923 the total deposits were \$273,000, they now amount in millions more than they did in thousands in the first year, now being more than \$222,000,000. Gross surplus and undivided profits have increased from \$36,000,000 to nearly \$46,000,000.

To Return Guarantee.

Tomorrow the Continental and Commercial will pay back to the banks of the Chicago Clearing House association the final installment of the \$2,500,000 guarantee fund which was raised to insure against loss in taking over the Dearborn banks.

"Acquisition of the business of the Dearborn banks continues to result successfully," George M. Reynolds, chairman, says in his report to the stockholders. "The liquidation has progressed so well that the Continental and Commercial banks have been paid back in full for the liabilities of the Dearborn banks, amounting to approximately \$74,000,000, which we assumed.

The Dearborn banks will still have considerable assets which, when liquidated, will assure a substantial return to their stockholders."

Recent Years for Continental Motors.

The phenomenal output and sales of automobiles last year rounded up to the profit of the Continental Motors corporation.

Net profits last year, after all charges and provisions for federal taxes, were \$1,937,453, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$1.08 a share on the 1,760,845 common shares of no par value, compared with 79 cents a share the previous year. Net earnings and setting aside \$1,000 for taxes, was \$6,018,123, an increase of 285%,

over the previous year.

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ZONING TEARS LID OFF CITY'S HEIGHT LIMIT

Chicago Temple Record Tall Building of '23.

BY AL CHASE.
Chief News Editor of The Tribune. I Getting Chicago zoning was by far the most significant and far-reaching accomplishment of 1923 so far as real estate matters are concerned. Although the new zoning law affects practically every property owner more or less, its most spectacular result has been the razing of Chicago's height limitation and the resultant construction of new structures which are climbing higher and higher than Mr. Wright's tower tops.

Need Special Ordinance.

The magnificent Chicago Temple is the outstanding tall building of the year, although its record breaking height—that is, as far as Chicago is concerned—was attained by means of a special ordinance. Anyway, it climbs 556 feet above Clark and Washington streets, which is one foot higher than the Wrigley building.

Activity in Niles.

The Niles building, one of the great buildings of the year, will reach an altitude of 475 feet—which will be seventy-five feet higher than the Wrigley. It is understood several other large structures are planned to go above the new skyscraper 400 feet limit.

One of these will be the Sinclair Oil building, at Randolph and Michigan.

Hillside Old Stride.

Chicago's newest is to be privately getting back into the lead in the construction of office buildings. The largest of 1923 is the Illinois Merchants bank, covering half a city block, and nearing completion. The Burnham building, La Salle and Randolph, is another of 1923's big loop structures. The sixteen story Stevens building, next the St. Paul tower, is perhaps the half completed. This is the first skyscraper building erected on State street for a long time.

The last twelve months have had many big deals which are expected to result eventually in several more huge structures. A big office building and theater will be built on the site of the Colonial theater, by Illinois Masons. Several other theater projects are contemplated.

More Hotels Planned.

Chicago's group of hotels is to have some big additions. The most recent announcement was that of the proposed \$25,000,000 Congress and annexes to take place of the present historic old Congress. Caisson work on the new Palmer house is now under way. The third great hotel announced during the year, the Stevens on Michigan boulevard, is expected to start during the year.

Manufacturers End Year With Business Gain.

Manufacturing, wholesale and retail business, as well as the mail order houses, had a good year with a larger volume of business.

Manufacturing, alone, John M. Glenn of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, reported a 5% per cent increase.

1923 was \$5,700,000,000, compared with \$5,657,000,000 in 1919. In Illinois alone the aggregate was \$5,500,000,000 with about the same percentage of gain as in the Chicago territory.

There were a few lines that showed a falling off, but gains in others more than made up all the loss. In business came back in good shape after being on the toboggan for several years and the steel industry improved greatly.

In wholesale and retail trade there was an increase of 10 per cent each over 1922, with a satisfactory condition of prices in all lines.

The only drawback toward the last was the continued mild weather, which prevented active consumption of heavy winter goods.

Merchants worked on moderate stocks and bought frequently throughout the year, but added to the cost of buying was the price to anticipate their requirements to a moderate extent.

Retailers' stocks throughout the country are in good shape and the trade enters the new year both in the merchandising and manufacturing lines with a fair supply of orders on hand and a general feeling that business will be good for the first half of 1924. As to the last half, there is uncertainty as business interests are afraid that congress may pass acts that will be more injurious than helpful to all interests.

Collections were satisfactory throughout the year.

Woman Dies in Ambulance.

Mrs. M. Myer of 454 West 32d street died yesterday morning en route to the county hospital, where she was being taken from the People's hospital. She had been ill since Dec. 31.

Many Other Projects.

Looking outside the loop one finds countless important building projects started and real estate transactions closed during 1923. As usual several high class family hotels have been erected, some of which are now open. Among them are the Pearson, the Belmont, the Commonwealth, the Chelmsford, the Wedgewood, South Shore View, etc.

Construction is well along on what is claimed will be the largest building in the world, the American Furniture Mart, on Lake shore drive. A few blocks north it is under way.

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1923 BUILDING PERMITS EXCEED 1922 BY 2,913

During the last twelve months 15,494 permits for the construction of buildings—residences, apartment buildings, hotels, and industrial structures—valued at approximately \$239,304,312 were issued, according to Chief Plan Examiner Edward H. Nordlie's report yesterday to Building Commissioner Frank E. Doherty.

This represents an increase of 2,913 permits over the 13,581 issued in 1922 for buildings valued at \$237,612,010 and is nearly double the record of 1921, when only 7,800 permits were issued for buildings to cost \$124,028,700.

The year's building activities, according to the new report, resulted in completion of 25,494 new units, a considerable increase over the 18,508 units available in 1922 or 7,905 completed in 1921. In December, 2,744 new flats were completed, 722 more than the number built in the same month in 1922 and 1,521 more than that of December, 1921. In December, 1923, erection of 555 new residences was authorized.

According to officials of the Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Law, the award, the committee's promotion department has a list of more than 100 "million dollar or more" building projects for this year. With the exception of one university structure, the new buildings will be erected in the downtown district.

Pressure Is Lighter.

There is less pressure from sellers on the speculative market due to reduced primary receipts. For the first half of the wheat season arrivals at primary grain elevators aggregated 10,000,000 bu less than the previous year, which was to be expected as the crop of 1923 was \$2,000,000 bu under that of 1922.

Looking ahead there is the remembrance of the wheat traders that January is not a bull month, as many farmers usually begin selling, and the movement should increase, making speculative sales more frequent.

It is believed by a majority of operators that wheat is worth around one dollar per bu in the Chicago market, and should bring more, but there are no large speculative operations other than those credited to eastern interests who are believed to be stabilizing the market. Cash wheat is in strong hands, and fair premiums are being paid. Milling interests are not buying to any extent, neither are bakers and other users of flour taking hold freely.

In the subdivision field the outstanding project is the fallowing of the Fort Sheridan Gardens project and the successful sale of the old Windsor Park Golf club grounds. The "gardens" failed to appeal to the public, apparently, even after much speculative publicity, and the Chicago Housing association sold the property to a subdivision firm. The sale of the Windsor Park property, known as South Shore park, broke all records for speed and size.

CITY OF KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

School District No. 1

4% Coupon Bonds

Due January 1, 1934

Assessed valuation \$68,228,200

Total bonded debt \$1,897,000

Population of this school district estimated at 55,000. Kalamazoo School District No. 1 includes all of the city of Kalamazoo and also the township of Kalamazoo.

Price 102, to yield about 4.50%.

Descriptive circular on request.

Bonbright & Company

The Rookery, Chicago

New York Philadelphia Boston Detroit St. Louis Pittsburgh

ACTIVITY IN GRAIN TRADE EXPECTED AS 1924 DAWNS

BY CHARLES MICHAELS.

The new year opens with business and financial interests looking for activity in all lines and with money and railroad transportation never better at this time of the year.

In the grain trade there is uncertainty as to the course of values, as speculation is light and there is little in sight to induce large operators to enter the market in expectation of large changes in either direction.

In the wheat market there is a decline of 160 bushels per acre in the United States in 1923, while the yield of 1922 was 1,746 bushels per acre.

Shipments of wheat were the smallest since 1917, while shipments of corn were above the average and cuts the smallest since 1923. Shipments of cured meats and lard were heavy.

Comparisons for two years:

1923 1922

Flour, bu. 10,000,000 11,000,000

Wheat, bu. 100,000,000 105,000,000

Meat, bu. 1,000,000 1,100,000

Corn, bu. 31,000,000 27,000,000

Other seeds, bu. 10,000,000 12,000,000

Flour, bu. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Wheat, bu. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Meat, bu. 1,000,000 1,000,000

Corn, bu. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Other seeds, bu. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Flour, bu. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Wheat, bu. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Meat, bu. 1,000,000 1,000,000

Corn, bu. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Other seeds, bu. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Flour, bu. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Wheat, bu. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Meat, bu. 1,000,000 1,000,000

Corn, bu. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Other seeds, bu. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Flour, bu. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Wheat, bu. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Meat, bu. 1,000,000 1,000,000

Corn, bu. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Other seeds, bu. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Flour, bu. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Wheat, bu. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Meat, bu. 1,000,000 1,000,000

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Wheat, bu. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Meat, bu. 1,000,000 1,000,000

Corn, bu. 10,000,000 10,000,000

Other seeds, bu.

ALL LIVE STOCK HIGHER AS 1924 GETS UNDER WAY

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

HOGS.

RECEIPTS (estimated).

Week ago 2,012 280 14,362 2,000

Year ago 2,021 487 20,048 2,071

Receipts of 8,000 cattle, 35,000 hogs,

and 8,000 sheep, were below expectations,

while general demand both on

local and outside account was good,

due largely to the sudden change in

the weather.

Speculative buying in hogs helped this

branch of the trade considerably and

the average price moved up 16¢ to \$7.20,

including 16¢ in December. General

average price a year ago stood at \$3.60

and two years ago at \$7.20, being the

same as yesterday's average.

Quality of cattle yesterday was only fair, comparatively few selling above

\$10.50, with the general price range nar-

narrowed in many weeks. Buyers gen-

erally favor the cheaper grades of steer,

which are selling 50¢ to above a week

ago. Butcher stock and calves ruled

strong yesterday for good grades.

Steers offered made \$11.25, being same

as opening day of 1923. Top hogs

white took \$11.50, at \$13.75 stood \$1.60

lower than a year ago.

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strong yesterday for good grades.

Lamb Bill High.

The new year opened with lambs sell-

ing at the highest price in three months,

top lambing at \$13.75, equaling the

highest since Sept. 24. Bulk of offerings

consisted of good to choice, woolskins,

selling at \$12.25 to \$15.45, about fifteen

loads reaching the outside price.

Aged and yearling sheep shared in the

full 16¢ to 18¢ advance opening day of the

year, fancy 115 lb ewes at \$12.50, equaling

the top ewes in August, which was highest since May. Feeding lambs were

stable and unchanged.

Seven eastern markets received 26,000

cattle, 75,000 hogs, and 21,000

sheep a year ago.

Receipts at Chicago for today are esti-

mated at 9,000 cattle, 25,000 hogs, and

14,000 sheep, against 9,145 cattle, 21,944

hogs, and 13,805 sheep the corresponding

Wednesday of last year.

LIVE STOCK MOVEMENTS AT CHICAGO.

Receipts— Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep.

Mon. Dec. 31, 1923 21,000 67,000 18,000

Tues. Jan. 1, 1924 21,000 68,000 18,000

Week so far 24,000 70,000 20,000

Mon. Dec. 31, 1923 21,000 67,000 18,000

Tues. Jan. 1, 1924 21,000 68,000 18,000

Week so far 24,000 70,000 18,000

Mon. Dec. 31, 1923 21,000 67,000 18,000

Tues. Jan. 1, 1924 21,000 68,000 18,000

Week so far 24,000 70,000 18,000

Mon. Dec. 31, 1923 21,000 67,000 18,000

Tues. Jan. 1, 1924 21,000 68,000 18,000

Week so far 24,000 70,000 18,000

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UNSATISFACTORY YEAR PASSED BY U. S. GRAIN TRADE

Loss of World's Wheat Leadership Seen.

BY CHARLES MICHAELS.

Unless the unforeseen happens the United States is due to lose its position as the leading world's exporter of wheat. The vast change necessitated in agricultural economics in this country as the result of the war will seem to make that almost certain.

Swollen costs of production, incident to the high standard of living, and also to heavy increased charges makes it essential that the American farmer give up the one crop idea in a large section of the main wheat belt and turn his attention to diversified agriculture.

Poor Year for All Interests.

From a market standpoint year was a most unsatisfactory one to both producer and the grain trade. The former found himself in many instances with grain that he could not sell from \$1 to \$2 a bushel, and more to raise, and could not be sold for much over 30 cents on an average.

The professional grain trader tried alternately to buy or bear the market, with indifferent success, the market failing to respond as in previous years to the character of the news. There has seldom been a time of such statics, and the movements and conditions on crop areas failed to have so little effect on values. At the close of 1923 only the speculator stood in the way of a severe decline in American grain prices.

The world's crop in 1923 as estimated by the American Farm Bureau Federation, was 3,469,000,000 bushels, compared with 3,490,000,000 bushels in 1922, and a 1909-13 average of 3,851,000,000 bushels, all exclusive of Russia. The increased production as compared with the pre-war average tells the story of why it has been impossible to advance prices in America in the face of a crop of 786,000,000 bushels, compared with 865,000,000 bushels the previous year.

Cooperative Idea Will Grow.

There is a definite place in agricultural economics for the cooperative idea which have come so much to the fore in the last ten or so years. The company marketing plans may possibly be more of history, and give way to real farmer associations.

Undoubtedly the American Farm Bureau Federation saved itself from oblivion when it rejected the Shapiro plan of enforced cooperative marketing.

So far as the only records in this country as to the relative cost of marketing under the plan or otherwise, with the exception of the organized exchanges show that the latter secures 3 to 5 cents per bushel more to the producer.

Unfortunately, relatively few people understand the vast amount of educational work that is necessary before the real cooperative idea can be successfully put over. The department of agriculture is trying to satisfy this demand, and has gradually expanded its labors until now over 2,000 reports on crops, prices, etc., are being issued annually.

Taking a broad view of the world's grain situation, there seems to be no doubt of a materially higher level of prices during 1924 than prevailed at the close of 1923 unless the unexpected happens.

Cereals Production Expanded.

While there was a steady increase in the wheat acreage in this country during the war, it was largely at the expense of that in corn, and while the present crop of 3,054,000,000 bushels of corn, compared with 2,906,000,000 bushels in 1922, the acreage is still somewhat under the war average. The hog raising is relatively rapid expansion in the corn growing sections until there are nine large producing states, compared with the seven that have been known to the trade for many years. The year 1923 showed the most remarkable disappearance of corn known, due largely to the demands made on the 1923 crop by a record number of the 200,000,000 bushels required to consummate the 1923 crop, which is probably equal to that of the previous year, or even larger. Whether the high prices which prevailed late in the last season will be witnessed this year remains to be seen, but at least the producer shows no disposition to sacrifice his crop at prevailing prices.

Owing to the heavy farm consumption of corn, due partly to the low price of that grain early in the season and to the high price of corn, it would not be surprising should a

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company, No. 1, present the regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the case of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company, before it will receive bids for. Approximately 100 bushels of wheat, corn, and other cereals, truck drivers, and side drivers, and approximately 87 tons of locomotives and car bodies, and car axles, and other parts with the specifications heretofore described in No. 2. Bids must be submitted and delivered to the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad at 12 o'clock noon, Central standard time, of Friday, January 5, 1924, or at any time thereafter, at the time and place as specified.

No. 3. Bids must be prepared and submitted on the forms prescribed in the regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, furnished on request, by the undersigned, to the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company, No. 5 and 6, containing the following information, as far as possible, as follows: The furnishing of railroad's safety requirements, specifying the maximum amount of insurance to be carried on the property of the railroad, and car bodies and car axles, and other parts, in such quantity as may be required by the railroad to furnish necessary equipment, and the time and place of delivery, and all bids to amount not less than one-half of the amount of the bid.

No. 4. Every person, firm and corporation that may submit a bid shall accompany his or her bid with a copy of his or her bid, in the amount of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) with sufficient surety or otherwise, and shall also furnish a copy of his or her bid to the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad, and shall be bound by the same, and shall be bound by the faithful and prompt performance of the same.

No. 5. Comptroller's specifications are now on file in the office of the undersigned, and are available for inspection, and may be obtained, free of charge, on any business day by anyone who may desire or propose to do so.

Do the 1923 day of December, 1923,
G. E. TURNER,
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad
Exchange Bldg.
St. Louis, Mo.

LIST PRICES FOR 2 YEARS ON FARM AND FOOD PRODUCTS

Comparative prices for farm and food products during the last two years follow:

	1923	1922
Flour	High. 7.05	High. 5.25
Flour patent	6.45	5.15
Hard patent	5.45	5.50
Soft patent	4.80	4.00
Wheat	3.50	4.20
No. 2 meal	1.30	1.25
No. 3 meal	1.00	1.00
No. 2 hard	0.95	1.51
May	1.37	1.08
Corn	1.14	0.90
Maize	0.85	0.75
May	4.75	3.85
Wheat	8.95	6.95
Barley	8.15	7.50
Grain	22.75	19.00
Pork	22.00	22.00
Beef	12.75	12.50
Butter	5.45	5.50
Eggs	20.00	12.00
Poultry	22.00	21.00
Feathers	5.00	5.75
Hams	12.75	12.00
Lamb	17.00	12.00
	16.65	11.75

CITY'S RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK SET NEW RECORD

Biggest Run of Year Was in Hogs.

With 18,480,400 head of live stock received at Chicago during 1923 a new record exceeding the previous high mark of 12,215,600 in 1919, and compared with 15,986,676 in 1922, was set. The big run was in hogs which exceeded all previous records with 44,000 received at Chicago, an increase of 2,228,525.

At the twenty markets more than 42,000,000 hogs were marketed in the past year, compared with 34,005,000 in 1922. Arrivals of all livestock were nearly 74,000,000, establishing a new record compared with 62,352,600 in 1922.

Many other records were also broken and the livestock interest was in good condition the greater part of the year, with irregularity in values toward the last.

Yearlings Bring \$1 Premium.

Yearling steers sold at fancy prices, while show steers and the average beef steers did not get as high as in 1922 during a considerable period. The top price was \$13.50, and the year's average for beef steers of \$10.50 was higher than the previous year's record.

Calves were also broken and the record was set in 1923 with 11,800 above 1922, but \$6.00 below the record wartime average of \$15.50 in 1919.

The meat trade ran largely to baby beef which toward the last brought \$1.00 premium over fat heavy steers.

Cows and heifers averaged \$8.35, with the top \$9.50, and low point \$6.50.

The record in 1923 was 1,600,000 head, leaving the smallest number of local consumption in nearly thirty years.

Feeders were enormous buyers of lamb during the fall months, paying higher prices than for fat lamb and are considered as being up against a sow unless there is a material advance in the near future. Nearly half of the feeders were shipped from Chicago in the last year were feeding and breeding stock, and more feed than last year.

Exports were moderate buyers of lambs for the first time since 1921, taking only 8,000 heavy clip Colorado lambs on the yearling order within a range of \$10.00 to \$10.50 during March and April.

Prices For All Live Stock.

Top and average yearly prices at Chicago for 1923 and 1922.

Beef steers \$12.35-\$14.00, 1923-\$12.00-\$12.50.

Calves \$10.50-\$11.00, 1923-\$10.50-\$11.00.

Hogs \$12.25-\$13.50, 1923-\$12.00-\$13.00.

Sheep \$13.00-\$13.50, 1923-\$12.00-\$13.00.

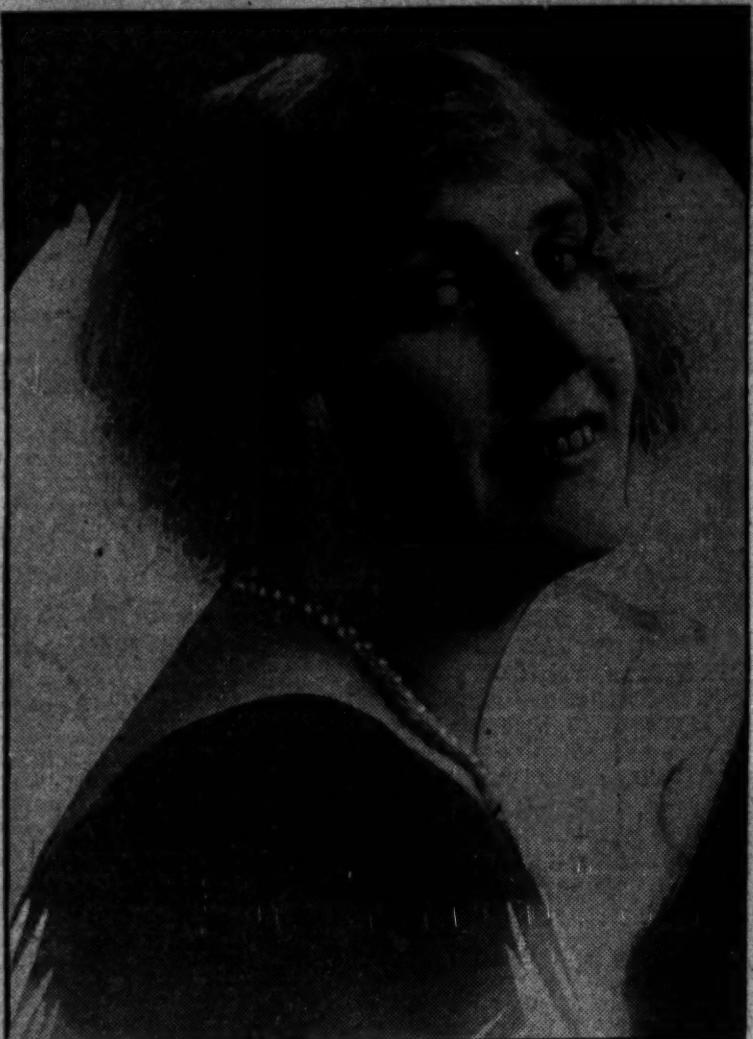
Lambs \$10.00-\$10.50, 1923-\$10.00-\$10.50.

Feathers \$2.00-\$2.25, 1923-\$2.00-\$2.25.

Hams \$12.00-\$12.50, 1923-\$12.00-\$12.50.

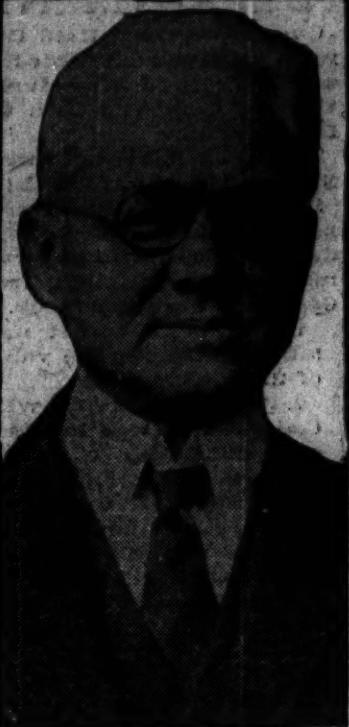
<div data-bbox="258 80-\$12.00-\$12.50.</div>
<div data-bbox="258 76-\$12.00-\$12.50.</div

Los Angeles Police Question Mabel Normand and Edna Purviance About Shooting—Policeman Wounds Girl



QUESTIONED IN SHOOTING. Edna Purviance (on the left) and Mabel Normand, motion picture actresses, were held for questioning at Los Angeles last night after H. A. Kelly, chauffeur for Miss Normand, had shot C. S. Dines, said to be a Denver oil operator.

(Story on page one.)



VISITS CITY. Henry M. Robinson of Los Angeles is here en route to serve on reparations commission.



BABIES RESCUED. Son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Rutzfield are carried out of apartment building at 6007-09 Calumet avenue yesterday when fire caused \$50,000 loss. Their parents had locked them in while they went shopping.

(Story on page ten.)

THE SPANISH VOTE
Sunday - 564,346
Sunday - 832,484

VOLUME LXXX

MA

MEXICO REBELS
TRAP 2,000 MEN
BATTLE 2 DAYS

Capture 500 and
General; 750 Fall

BULLETIN.

Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 2.—General Alvaro Obregon, secretary of war, announced tonight that federal troops under the command of Gen. Ezequiel Carvajal, to lay defeated forces under Gen. F. J. Figueroa, at Culiacan, state of Mexico.

BY EDWARD CORNIN.

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service
Copyright 1924 by The Chicago Tribune
Tuncuaro, Michoacan, with Gen. Obregon's Army, Jan. 2—At La Barca, in state of Jalisco, I just talked to officers belonging to cavalry of Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, which was defeated by insurgent troops on Dec. 26 and 27 at Tlajomulco, southwest of Lake Chapala, due to the railway line connecting Guadalajara with Colima and Manzanillo. Gen. Estrada, insurgent leader in Jalisco, has liberated some forty officers belonging to the Cardenas forces, and given them transportation to Ocotlán, limits of insurgent railway of Jalisco, and money to pay their passage there to the federal forces at Tlajomulco. Gen. Estrada wished me to join his ranks against his respected every officer serving in army who has with him or against him. At last most of the refugees, who arrived without arms but wearing their army uniforms, joined the federal army.

At overwhelming defeat.

According to the returning officers of Gen. Cardenas, who was captured, his 2,000 men all were killed, wounded, made prisoners or dispersed. About 750 were killed and wounded, and 500 captured. They hid under one of Cardenas' tents.

Gen. Cardenas' troops had been fighting the enemy for several days. Cardenas held the railway between Guadalajara and Guadalajara thus closing the insurgents' gateway to the Pacific. At noon on Dec. 25, Gen. Cardenas began a strong movement to drive the insurgents back. They retreated rapidly from time to time following only by the federal. The battle continued hand to hand in the darkness with the advantage appearing to the Obregon troops.

At 11 p. m. Gen. Cardenas realized he had been trapped, for insurgents surrounded him and made a retreat impossible. He then began one of the most bloody and desperate battles in the history of Mexican warfare. In the darkness the opposing forces struggled and fought hand to hand, while machine guns poured a continuous fire on the banks and across Cardenas' camp. The cavalry fought doggedly on until the dead were high on both sides.

Commanders Are Shot.
Gen. Cardenas and Maj. Gen. Paulino Navarro, second in command, fought to the death of their men. It was Gen. Obregon who fell serious wounded and Maj. Gen. Navarro to death that the cavalry became disorganized.

Defeat of Cardenas opens the interior communication with the port of Puerto Vallarta. Less than three weeks ago Gen. Obregon made sensational advances through the rough, rolling country south of Chimalhuacan, which stretches east and west for nearly 100 miles. He reached Guadalajara-Colima railway, driving the forces defending it, and cut Estrada's communication line over which he had been bringing supplies to Guadalajara. This was heralded as one of the most brilliant of the present war.

Cardenas now is a prisoner of the best hospitals in Guadalajara, where Gen. Estrada is paying him military honors.

Gen. Navarro was embalmed at Cardenas' order.

Defeat of Gen. Cardenas undoubtedly will delay for some time the attack on Guadalajara.

DRIVE ON VERA CRUZ.

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.
(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service
Copyright 1924 by The Chicago Tribune
Mexico City, Jan. 2.—The war minister stated that an advance from the west, while new troops are being organized by Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, will attack from the north. The war department asserted

that on page 4, column 2.

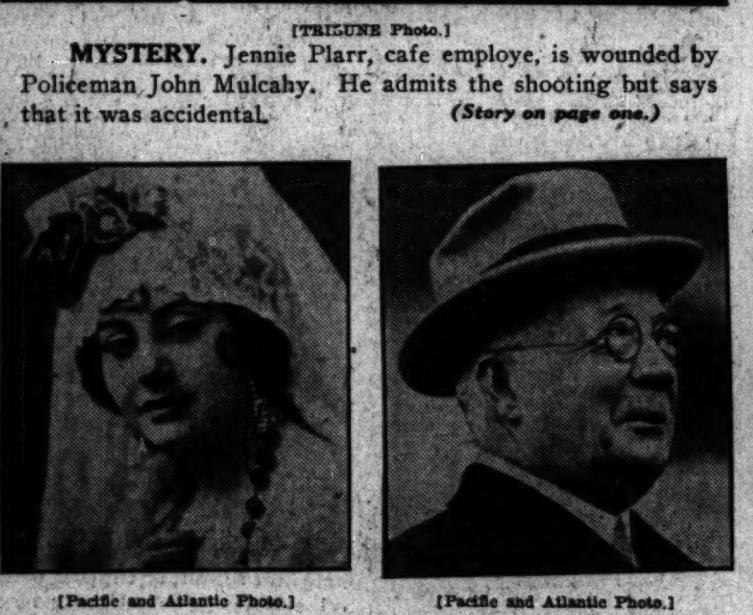


NEW YEAR'S WITH GRANDMOTHER. Helen Katherine Rose had a wonderful time yesterday. For on Saturday Judge David awarded her custody to her grandmother, Mrs. Nellie Hardiman.



SPREADING NEW YEAR'S CHEER. Three members of Civic Opera company, left to right: Alfredo Gandolfi, Kathryn Browne, and Charles Hart with Dino Bigalli at the piano, entertain prisoners at the Bridewell with musical program.

(Tribune Photo.)



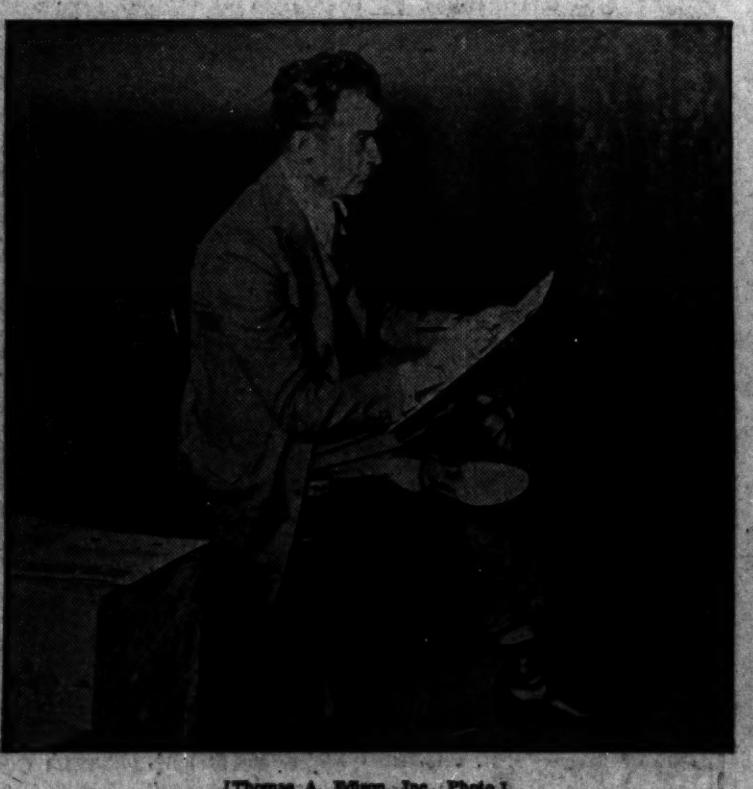
MYSTERY. Jennie Plarr, cafe employee, is wounded by policeman John Mulcahy. He admits the shooting but says that it was accidental.

(Story on page one.)



TO CROWN POINT. Irving Foster, widely known singer, elopes with Wanda Goll.

(Story on page three.)



QUEEN. Senorita Laura de Monteras is chosen queen of Mardi Gras in Hermosillo, Sonora.

BACKS COOLIDGE. J. O. Wardell, Boston attorney, is active in support of President for re-election.



"ARMY" HONORS ITS COMMANDER. Evangeline Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, was guest and principal speaker at annual banquet of the army held at the Ashland auditorium. Commissioner William Peart is at the left, Col. John T. Finn at the right.

(Story on page nineteen.)

(Tribune Photo.)



ARTIST TO WED. The engagement of James Montgomery Flagg, the artist, and Miss Dorothy Virginia Wadman of Mamaroneck, N. Y., is announced.

(Thomas A. Egan, Inc. Photo.)

WINTER SPORT BEGINS. Hundreds spent the first day of the new year skating at the Edgewater Beach hotel. It was about the first opportunity of the year for skaters to test their skill and many took advantage of it. They reported the weather ideal.



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(Story on page one.)